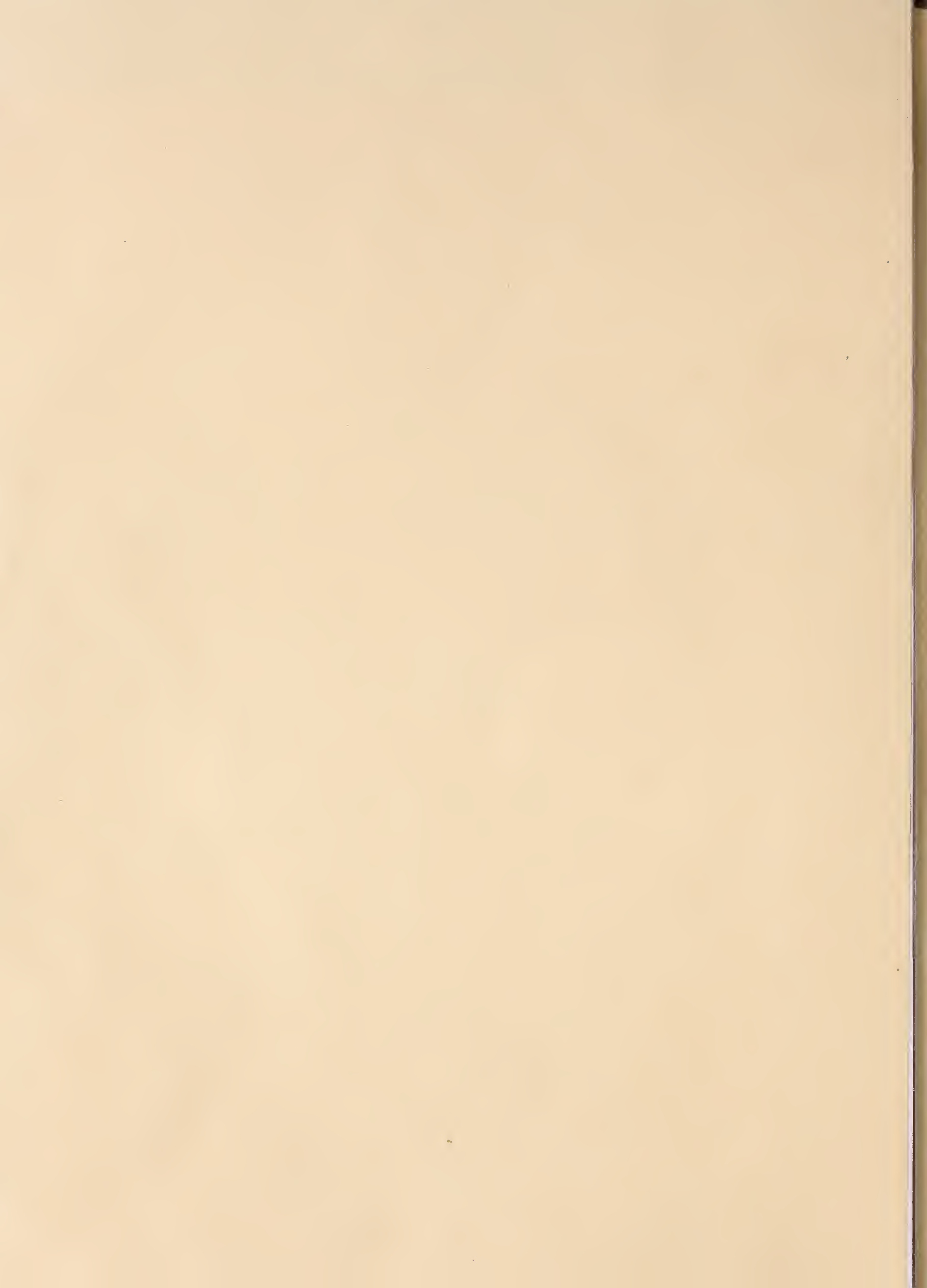


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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 61

Section 1

September 11, 1936

DROUGHT RELIEF

Predicting that jobs and other relief for drought-stricken farmers will cost double the original estimates, administration officials yesterday drafted plans to support more than half a million families until the spring planting season. The resulting expenditure, which Harry L. Hopkins, the Works Progress Administrator, recently said would require a new relief appropriation before this fiscal year ends June 30, 1937, was estimated as at least \$20,000,000 a month. At the present rate of spending, excluding drought outlays, this year's \$1,425,000,000 relief appropriation would be exhausted by next April or May. (A.P.)

COLLEGE- TRAINED CHEMISTS

The college-trained chemists as well as the college that trained him were criticized yesterday as four industrialists told the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society "what industry wants of its chemists." Emile F. duPont, personnel manager of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, said that hundreds of contacts with young college graduates had shown him that they concentrate too much on winning a diploma and not enough on the things that lie beyond the diploma. Walter S. Landis, vice president of the American Cyanamid Company of New York, asserted that the chemical graduate, first of all, "should be prepared to become part of an organization." The days of "rugged chemical individualism" are over, he held. (New York Times.)

WARNS AGAINST MILK STRIKE

Western New York farmers who crowded the Rochester Exposition yesterday for the Grange and Farm Bureau Day program heard a warning against a milk, voiced by Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange. He declared that "dairy leaders should think twice and try every known method to secure justice before resorting to a strike." (New York Times.)

COTTON CLOTH IMPORTS

The Commerce Department reported yesterday imports for consumption of cotton cloth declined from 14,624,000 square yards in June to 4,705,000 in July, the first full month under new duties which became effective June 20. The new tariff on certain classes of cotton cloth, followed months of protest by American manufacturers against competition from Japan. Japanese goods accounted for 1,959,000 square yards of July cotton cloth imports as compared with 12,038,000 in June. In July a year ago, Japan sent into this country 1,518,000 square yards of cotton cloth. (Press.)

Farm Power Business Week (September 5) reports that the business
Contracting of farm power contracting was introduced at Peoria, Illinois,
"together with such convincing evidence of its practicabil-
ity and potential profits, that experts expect it to open an important
new market for farm machinery and improve the general efficiency of the
farmer--especially the small farmer...The four Unz brothers and their
father, of Reddick, Illinois, till 800 acres of land in the Corn Belt.
To work it economically they bought a tractor and some other machinery
but after using it for their own purpose didn't allow the equipment to
stand idle the rest of the year. In canvassing their neighbors for odd
jobs they found that on practically every farm there was work of some
kind that they could perform cheaper, quicker, better and timelier than
the farmer could himself. They became experts, not merely in plowing,
disking, deep tilling and other field operations, but at grading, stump
pulling, building dams, drainage or watering ponds, terraces, driveways,
and on general road building and maintenance work. When they started they
had just one tractor and they worked that one for over 12,500 hours. Since
then they have bought two others and replaced the original one with a
diesel-powered model. On the latter, their fuel cost, during more than
2,300 hours of operation, has averaged less than 15 cents an hour. Add-
ing to that the cost of general maintenance, depreciation and their own
labor, they have found it possible to establish rates for different jobs
that effect important savings all around. For instance, they will get
1 cent per bushel for shelling corn and do more than 10,000 bushels a
day. They plow heavy soil at \$1 to \$1.25 per care, do better than 2 acres
per hour where a good team of horses might not do better than 1 1/2 acres
in a full day. In Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Pennsylvania,
isolated operators carrying on like the Unz brothers have found plenty of
profitable work as farm power contractors..."

Safety in "Building safety into the highway will be the sub-
Road Building ject of investigation by a new committee appointed by the
American Road Builders Association," says an editorial in
Engineering News-Record (September 3). "The task is important. The
recording of highway accidents and analysis of the record by the safety
agencies has centered too closely on human behavior and responsibility
in operating motor vehicles. The road builder has been inclined to assert
that the road is safe if the car operator will drive safely. Such begging
the question no longer answers the big question raised by highway acci-
dents and if the new committee does no more in its early work than bring
this fact to clear recognition it will have performed creditably..."

Board from A hard and dense board resembling grainless wood has
Cornstalks been produced from cornstalks and its natural resistance
to water has been increased by the application of resin or
paraffin, according to the Commerce Department. A mechanical treatment
was found necessary to reduce the cornstalks to fiber bundles of the most
suitable length and to soften them to some extent. This procedure was
best accomplished by a two stage treatment in separate machines. (New
York Times.)

Hydraulic Farm Machinery A note in The Field (London, August 29) says: "Hydraulic farm machinery is a new development which was demonstrated recently at the works of the makers. The implements are attached directly to the tractor--each one can be detached in 10 seconds and fitted in 20 seconds--which arrangement enables the machinery to be used in the most restricted spaces as considerably less 'headland' is required than with horse-drawn implements. The disadvantages which have previously been experienced with rigidly attached implements have been eliminated by the flexibility given by the hydraulic equipment which causes the implement to 'float' behind the tractor and the depth is automatically maintained even when the tractor wheels drop into hollows in the ground. One new tractor has a 4-cylinder engine starting with petrol and running on paraffin, which is exceptionally easy to handle. The steering is light and a touch of the finger sets the hydraulic pump working to raise the plough or other implement attached."

Homestead Tax Exemption in Iowa A partial survey in 12 of the 99 Iowa counties, to determine the effects on the taxation structure in Iowa of a proposed homestead tax exemption law, similar to an act of the last Iowa legislature, vetoed by Gov. C. L. Herring, has been submitted to the interim legislative committee on retrenchment and reform, by the Iowa State Planning Board, says a Des Moines report to the Wall Street Journal. The partial survey disclosed that towns in some of the counties would have lost more than a third of their real property tax income under the homestead exemption proposed in the vetoed measure. This bill proposed an allocation of present revenues of the Iowa sales and income taxes to the several counties of the state as credit to the amount of \$2,500 of assessed valuation of homestead property. In the predominantly agricultural counties, homesteads located in towns bear a substantially greater proportion of the urban tax burden than rural homesteads bear of the rural tax burden, the survey found.

Science of Food A revolution in the methods of growing foodstuffs, to bring about a race of supermen and women, was forecast by Dr. E. F. Armstrong, president of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, in addressing the American Chemical Society. The new science of food, he declared, may raise the mental levels of the human race and even eliminate the idiot, whose mental defect may be due today to the absence of a tiny amount of iodine in his diet. "Food is the first of all the weapon of preventive medicine and it must be the function of the agriculturist in the near future to grow complete foods and not mere market produce," Dr. Armstrong declared. "Life is so complex that we have forgotten how entirely food is its foundation and mainstay." One big problem today, he added, is to discover "what chemical substances in food, if any, can give intelligence, courage and alertness to the inhabitants of a city. "Can we feed to produce nervous strength and mental agility" in the same way we have learned to eat vitamins to prevent scurvy, pellagra, rickets and other diseases?" he asked. (A.P.)

Fertilizer Law A new Nicaraguan law permits artificial fertilizers for use on banana plantations to be imported free of duties and all other forms of taxation, says a report to the Commerce Department. As banana growers in that country have considered artificial fertilizers uneconomic this legislation may open up a new fertilizer market.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 10 --Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.25-6.25; heiffers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-11.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.30. Slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down 9.00-9.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. $134\frac{3}{4}$ - $136\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $134\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128-131; No. 1 H. Amber, Duluth, 133-142; No. 2 Hard Winter * K.C. $117\frac{1}{2}$ - $121\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 116-120; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland $92\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82-85; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 113 - $114\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 118; No. 3, Chi. $111\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $41\frac{3}{4}$ - $43\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $43\frac{1}{2}$ -46; Chi. $42\frac{1}{4}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 74-75; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $207\frac{1}{2}$ - $219\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2 in New York. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.85-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in terminal markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.65-\$1.85 in the Middle West. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 53¢-55¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 65¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.32\frac{1}{2}$ and Wealthys \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.35 and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.40 in Chicago with f.o.b. sales of McIntosh \$1.25 at Benton Harbor.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.27 cents. On the same day last year the price was 10.51 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 12.10 cents. and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 62

Section 1

September 12, 1936

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

Addressing the delegations of fifty-four nations to the World Power Conference and the Congress on Large Dams yesterday afternoon, President Roosevelt said the United States has reached the age of maturity. This means, he added, "that we must do some things in different ways," and in the achievement of economic security the objective must be "for more abundant and more widely distributed national income." The problem of electrical development and what it means to the future of the country should not "be left solely in the hands of bankers, government officials or demagogues." A greater use of electricity, he declared, is absolutely essential in every sector, rural and urban, throughout the world, and its consummation depends on "a sound and courageous public policy." A Boulder City, Nevada, report by the Associated Press says the world's greatest power plant bestirred itself yesterday when Boulder Dam started producing power. President Roosevelt pressed a key in Washington and the first flow of electricity started from the \$165,000,000 government project.

N.Y. MILK PRICES

Hundreds of milk producers will gather at Albany today for a hearing which will determine whether the prices of milk to them will be changed and whether classifications, as they demand, shall be abolished. The producers demand a flat \$3 rate for each 100 pounds of milk delivered, regardless of classification. Governor Lehman called the hearing, which is to consider three questions: whether minimum prices to producers shall be changed or discontinued; whether the classification system shall be changed or abolished, and whether there shall be a change in the minimum prices fixed by the state for the producer down to the consumer.

TELEVISION FOR FARMS

Television as an aid to keeping farm boys on the farm was seen yesterday by a Canadian authority on power as a partial solution to the "most difficult problem of statesmen." T. Stewart Lyon, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, told delegates to the Third World Power Conference that television might raise "a most formidable barrier to the drift of rural population to the cities." Characterizing this population shift as "one of civilization's most difficult problems," Mr. Lyon predicted that rural electrification would "make for contentment and stability in rural areas." Radio and modern electric appliances already have slowed up the migration from farm to city, he said. (A.P.)

Underground Water Stores "Some reason for anxiety about the preservation of essential water resources is being found in the increasing use of cold water from deep wells for air cooling, as reported recently," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (September 3). "The per capita requirement of water for such service greatly exceeds any normal consumption and the water is just as permanently lost to underground storage as if it were poured into the sea. There is danger in this waste, for many communities (and the rural regions almost without exception) depend on wells for their vital supply. The matter of water conservation is therefore quite directly at issue...So far, only a few states have legalized public control of groundwater resources, but doubtless others will be forced to set up such control when evidence of the lowering of the water table appears...A substantial amount of work in this field is being carried on by the federal Geological Survey with the cooperation of a number of the states, but this is far from adequate to supply the needed data. Both state and federal activity must be extended much farther if a factual basis for proper conservation measures is to be obtained."

Billboards in England Country Life (London, August 22) says: "Motorists are long-suffering creatures, or why have they not rebelled against being victimized as they are by roadside advertisements? Where hoardings interfere with scenery, several county councils are procuring their removal under powers of the advertisements regulation act. Now the Ministry of Transport are beginning to order the removal of advertisements that distract attention from traffic signs. There is plenty of room for a purge here. Even more necessary is the control of distracting lights, especially the favorite red and green neon decorations, that frequently swamp the traffic control lights at cross roads, or dazzle road users by their glare. Clear regulations should be framed prohibiting signs of any kind within a stated distance of traffic signs and controlling the amount and type of illumination applied for advertising purposes."

Manchester Cotton Imports Imports of raw cotton at Manchester during the season ended July constituted a new high record, says a London report to the press. The total of 961,879 bales easily eclipsed the previous record of 890,946 bales in the 1919-20 season, boom year of the Lancashire cotton industry. The total imports at the docks in the 1934-35 season were 727,067 bales. The increase is largely accounted for by the big government contracts for cloth placed at the end of 1936, but trade generally has improved as well.

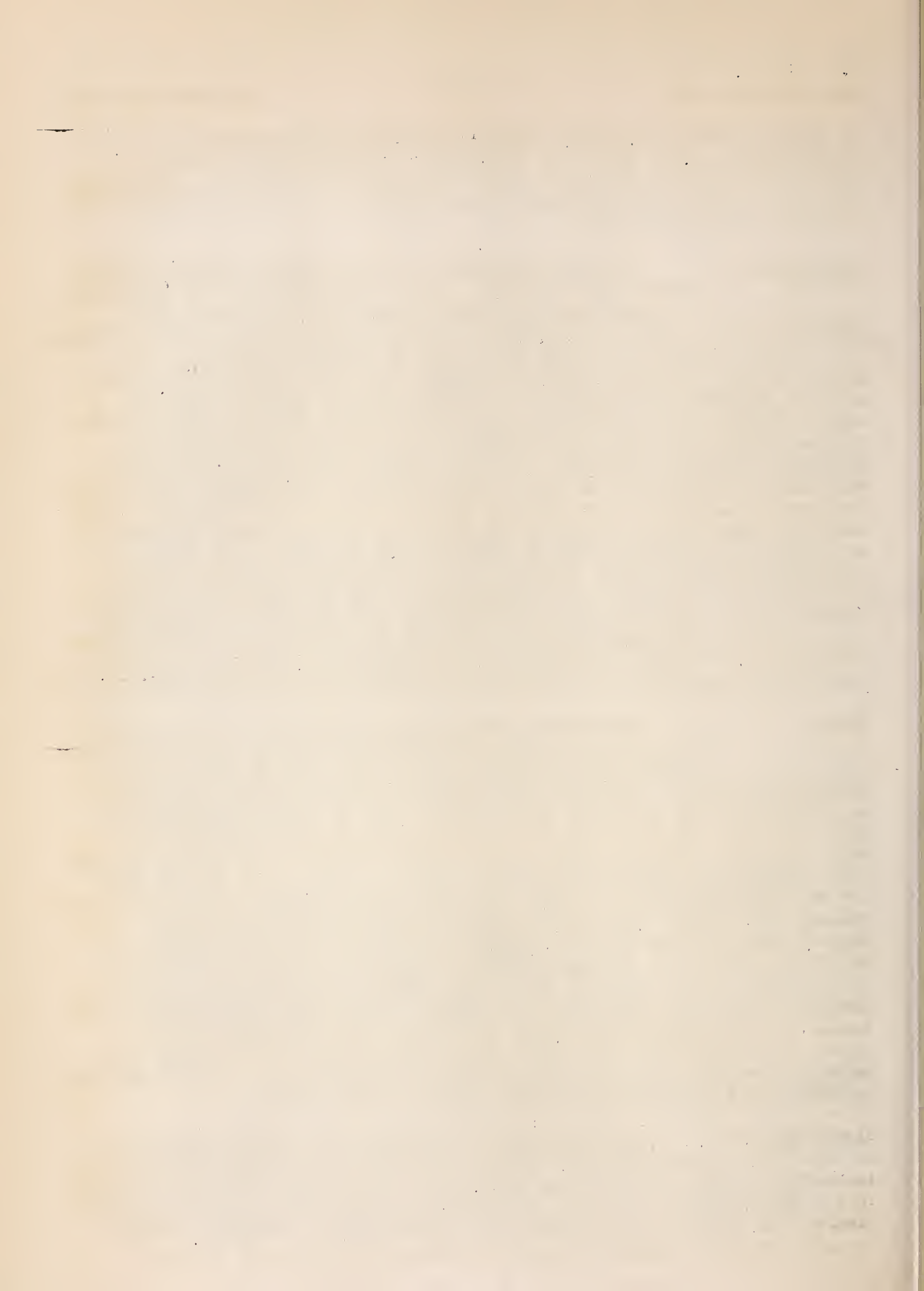
Poison from Acacia A deadly new type of poison has been distilled from acacia trees as a result of joint researches by a British and a South African scientist, says a Pretoria, South Africa, report by Reuters. The British scientist, Dr. Claude Rimington, has been engaged on investigations into the toxic qualities of veld grasses and other cattle fodders. Dr. Rimington has identified a highly poisonous substance which he has called "Acacipetalin" because he originally distilled it from several species of acacia trees. The official description

of this new drug is "glucose ether of dimethylketenecyanhydrin." It contains prussic acid. Dr. O. G. Backeberg of Witwatersrand University has cooperated with Dr. Rimington in his researches by making the exceedingly delicate measurements necessary to the identification of the poison in its original acacia tree state.

Science and Society Waldemar Kaempffert, in a Blackpool, England, report to the New York Times, says: "Scientists are not especially concerned with the social consequences of their work. Statesmen have no way of foreseeing how science will reshape society. Hence 'the crucial impact of science on society is nobody's business,' Sir Josiah Stamp, economist and industrialist, told the British Association for the Advancement of Science in his presidential address recently. A social problem can be solved by more, not by less, science. So he called for an 'attack all along these fronts, from politics and education to genetics and human heredity,' an attack that he considers 'long overdue.' One crucial problem of our time is technological unemployment. Sir Josiah belongs to the school that believes that in the long run invention 'makes more employment than it destroys by providing work in making the required machinery, by reducing prices so that far greater quantities of the commodities concerned may be consumed, and by enabling purchasing power to be diverted to increase other productions.' But he admits that 'man has to live in the short run' and that life may be too short to benefit by a new invention. The best absorber of the shock produced by a revolutionary invention is a natural increase in the population, 'especially if accompanied by an extension of territory once enjoyed by the United States.'..."

Nurse Cows "Healthier, sleeker dairy calves have resulted from the change made from hand feeding to nurse cows in the herd at Iowa State College," says Colin Kennedy in September Country Gentleman. "Although most dairymen prefer to raise their calves by bucket feeding, scours is often common, due to the calf gulping the milk too fast. Many who use the nurse-cow method point out that there is also less work involved compared with bucket feeding. The switch to nurse cows was made in the Iowa State herd a year ago, Dr. J. Y. Cannon, head of the dairy department, states, and much better results have been obtained through the change. One nurse cow can handle three or four calves. Each calf should get from 8 to 10 pounds of milk a day, says Dr. Cannon, and until they are 50 or 60 days old should be allowed to suck two or more times daily. After they are two months old they should be with the nurse cow only once a day until they are weaned. By the time the calves are two weeks old they should have access to hay and a meal mixture made up of equal parts of yellow corn, oats, wheat, bran linseed meal and dry skim milk. At weaning time, when they are two months old, or a little over, the calves should be eating two pounds per day of the meal."

Rayon Record Rayon shipments to American mills during August established a new high record and again exceeded production, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. This resulted in a drop in producers' stocks on hand to the ridiculously low figure of four-tenths of a month's supply, based on average monthly shipments during the past 12 months, it is stated. (Press.)



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Vol. LXII, No. 63

Section 1

September 14, 1936

SLAUGHTERING INSPECTION

New records were set for slaughtering of cattle and sheep by packers working under government inspection regulations in August, suggesting a greatly increased use of beef and mutton. Slaughtering of cattle aggregated 1,011,743 head, exceeding the million-mark for the first time since October, 1935, when the total of 1,083,044 was the highest since January 1919. In August 1935, packers killed 875,070 cattle, two years ago, 831,735 commercial cattle and 780,927 government-owned cattle. With the exception of the period from August to November 1934, when government slaughtering of cattle set a record, packers of this country had never handled so large a volume of cattle in August as they did last month.

BOLL WEEVIL IN NICARAGUA

A Managua cable to the New York Times says Nicaragua's cotton crop, the largest on record, is threatened by the boll weevil. Many plantations are infested and the government had appointed a commission to study the situation. Sprinkling and spraying apparatus has been ordered from the United States. From the sale of the cotton crop merchants had expected to pay for foreign merchandise and create a favorable trade balance.

FOREIGN GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Two hundred and sixty-four thousand bushels of grain have arrived by water at Baltimore in the last few days from foreign markets. These shipments, it is understood are the vanguard of millions of more bushels to find their way into this port soon. Although there is a tax of 25 cents a bushel on imported corn, a local grain merchant said that the staple was being landed for 15 cents a bushel less than the domestic product. In the case of imported rye, despite the 15-cent-a-bushel duty which must be met, that grain is being quoted at about the same price as domestic rye, the same merchant said. (New York Times.)

GERMAN GRAINS

A heavy demand by millers is reported in the wheat market in Germany and the supply is inadequate, says a Berlin cable to the New York Times. The official crop report for September 1 mentions considerable delays in harvesting owing to bad weather, so that cereal grains in some districts have not been taken in yet. Other Central European countries, in particular Poland and Czechoslovakia, show in their latest reports that the quantity of their crops is less satisfactory than was indicated earlier and the qualities are believed to be mediocre. Russian reports agree that the wheat crop is good in the Dnieper district and in the Ukraine, but they disagree on the question of the extent of the failure further north and toward the Urals.

Respiratory Nature (London, August 29), commenting on the fact
Dust Diseases that cotton strippers suffer a bronchitis mortality more than double that in other dusty trades, says that "the cause of this excessive mortality from bronchitis among these hands has been investigated by Prof. Carl Prausnitz (formerly of Breslau) in Prof. Maitland's department at the University of Manchester, and his conclusions are published in a report to the Medical Research Council (Special Rep. Series, No. 212). Chemical examination showed that three fractions may be extracted with the dust, a lipoid or waxy fraction with petroleum ether, histamine with alcohol and protein with saline solution. The lipoid is apparently quite harmless, the histamine has also a doubtful role as a disease-producing agent, but the protein is definitely toxic, causing irritant effects and inflammatory lesions in the deeper tissues. It also causes a condition of allergic hyper-sensitiveness; this was demonstrated by animal experiments and was found to be present in all diseased cotton operatives examined. Various treatments for mitigating the disease are suggested, but the leading principle consists in prevention. This may necessitate the provision and use of adequate respirators, for even powerful and properly directed ventilation fails to carry away the lightest and smallest particles of dust."

Germ-Eating Protein A new link bridging the gap between the animate and the inanimate, which offers evidence for the existence of a twilight zone between living and nonliving matter inhabited by shadowy creatures, some of which produce deadly diseases while others aid man to combat disease, was reported before the Harvard Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences. The new creature, reported by Dr. John Howard Northrop of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, is a specific protein, which he isolated and found to possess the same power to destroy bacteria as the bacteriophage. This substance, Dr. Northrop reported, has the strange property of multiplying itself in the manner characteristic only of life, when placed in the presence of bacteria. Without the presence of living bacteria no such phenomenon takes place. In this respect, the germ-eating protein, Dr. Northrop stated, resembles the disease-producing viruses, thus demonstrating for the first time the existence of virus-like substances which combat disease instead of producing it. (William L. Laurence in the New York Times.)

Choline and its Compounds Choline and its chemical "cousins", first discovered in the bile of cattle and later isolated (one-tenth of an ounce of it) from a ton and a half of mushrooms, is probably one of the "most important chemicals in the animal body," and has proved of great therapeutic value, papers presented to the American Chemical Society declared. The papers, presented to the medical chemistry division by Randolph T. Major and Howard T. Bonnett of Merck & Company, stressed the action of choline and its related compounds on certain nerves of the human body, and deduced from the experiments that they and others have conducted that the nerves that control the involuntary activities of the heart and viscera reach this control by "liberating potent chemical agents," one of which is almost certainly acetyl choline." (Hanson W. Baldwin in the New York Times.)

Wind Erosion in Australia "Wind erosion is becoming an increasing danger in the semi-arid regions which form the world's chief granaries," says Nature (London, August 29). "In North America, the Argentine and to a less extent in Russia, the fertile prairie soils are rapidly being swept away as the result of destroying the original grass cover. A similar fate is overtaking vast pastoral regions in South Australia, due to overstocking. The gravity of the situation is revealed in a note by F. N. Ratcliffe, received from the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The worst erosion has been in the 'bush' country, where twelve drought years have so lowered the stocking capacity that overstocking on established farms is now almost unavoidable. Rabbits have added to the evil, the vegetation cannot recover after grazing and natural regeneration of both shrubs and grasses has virtually ceased. Large areas have become barren deserts and no measures are available for their reclamation. The evil might be checked by adopting a lower stocking policy; but the only hope for the already denuded areas is to introduce the large sand drifts, and withstanding rabbits and a very low and uncertain rainfall. The chance of discovering such plants is remote and even if discovered, there would remain the problem of their dissemination through vast areas with no regular growing season and an unimproved capital value rarely exceeding 2 shillings per acre."

Oats By-Products Oat hulls and other farm wastes may in future yield powerful antiseptics for use in medicine and for combating plant diseases, as they already supply industry with materials for making plastic products such as steering wheels, radio panels, and electric insulators, says Science News Letter (September 12). Drs. N. M. Phatak and C. D. Leake, of the University of California Medical School, have combined furan, an oat-hull derivative, with mercury in various ways, producing a number of promising germ-killing compounds. In dilutions one part of antiseptic in from 15,000 to 30,000 parts of water, they killed test cultures of colon bacilli and the yellow germs that cause boils.

County Agent Service "In nearly every agricultural county of the country a county farm agent, one or more assistant county agents, a home demonstration agent, and one to several vocational agriculture teachers are employed as the recognized leaders and paid servants of the farming interests of the county," says an editorial in Southern Agriculturist (September). "In spite of the fact that this service has been available in most counties for a quarter of a century and has proved highly popular and profitable with farm people we sometimes hear complaints from farmers that they planted the wrong crop or bought the wrong variety of seed or that they used the wrong sort of fertilizer or bought the wrong implement or made a bad selection of dairy cows or poultry. In investigating these costly mistakes it is almost always found that the complaining party did not consult the county agent or other local agricultural representative of the government whose duty it is to give this service to farmers. The business of farming is a difficult and complex one in which new problems arise daily, hence the services of well-trained farm specialists are made easily available to all..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 11 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 125 $\frac{7}{8}$ -130 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 132 $\frac{7}{8}$ -141 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -119 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 119; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 $\frac{1}{8}$ -86 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 117; No. 3 Chi. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{3}{8}$ -44 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46; Chi. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 44; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 120-128; No. 2, Minneap. 75-76; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209 $\frac{1}{2}$ -221 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.90-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.90 and Russet Burbanks \$2.80-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions brought 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 53¢-60¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in city markets; 80¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.60-\$1.75 in the Middle West. New York Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East; sacked per ton \$30 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$45 bulk per ton in St. Louis. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.10 and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.32 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.49 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.15 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.12 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 64

Section 1

September 15, 1936

FARM PRODUCTS TRADING

Professional traders in the major farm products transacted business yesterday on Chicago's big markets for the first time under the more rigid Federal restrictions embodied in the commodity exchange act which was passed last spring, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. Merchants and floor brokers handling the trade of others are required to be registered with the Commodity Exchange Administration. While most traders apparently had complied with this requirement, some outlying brokers were believed to be doing business without the formality of registration.

COTTON MANUFACTURING

The cotton manufacturing industry of this country is operating at close to the highest rate on record for this time of the year, according to statistics issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. With allowance for seasonal variation, cotton mill activity is currently on a basis of about 12 percent above the average at this time of the year recorded in the predepression years of 1922-27 inclusive. (Washington Post.)

DIABETES TREATMENT

"An improved type of treatment for diabetes, which enables the patient to live a much more normal life and promises 'to lessen the most dreaded complications' of this widespread disease, was reported at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday at the tercentenary session of the Harvard Medical School by Prof. Elliott P. Joslin," says William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The treatment resulted from the development of a new type of insulin, which increases the effectiveness of ordinary insulin eight times...About a year and a half ago the discovery of what is known as protamine insulin was announced by Hagedorn of Copenhagen...Further work on new compounds of insulin, he said, brought the recent discovery that a combination of zinc and calcium with the protamine insulin more than doubled the length of the effect, making it possible for a diabetic to take only one injection in 48 hours..."

AYRES ON BUSINESS

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, said yesterday in his monthly business review that "the steadiness with which progress has been made this year is more important than the amount of the advance." "This," he added, "is the first year since the depression in which general business has improved for three consecutive quarters. The steady course of improvement of the second quarter over the first quarter and the third quarter above the second quarter has prevailed in all the major divisions of our economic life except agriculture." (A.P.)

Mechanical Cotton Picker A New Orleans report by the United Press says a million families of sharecroppers have won their first encounter with the Rust Brothers mechanical cotton picker, an economic battle now in progress in the South that may end ultimately in a mass exodus from the cotton farms. The American Cotton Cooperative Association has announced to its 253,000 farmer members that in a fair test, hand-picked cotton was found to be three grades cleaner than cotton picked by that ungainly contrivance at Stoneville, Mississippi, and therefore is worth \$8.50 more a bale. This means, in effect, that under normal conditions on an average farm it would cost about \$21.50 a bale to pick cotton with the machine while hired hands could pick it for \$15 a bale. But not all cotton farms produce the average, or have the same topography of moisture, and A. C. C. A. officials agree with most others who have studied the invention of John and Mack Rust that it already has definite advantages over hand pickers in some regions. There were two objections: the machine, while doing the work of 100 men, left some cotton behind; it picked up some leaf and plant with the cotton. Best estimates were that on a second run over a row it gathered about 90 percent of the crop, which was its maximum efficiency. The A. C. C. A. obtained two samples from adjoining rows in the farm of J. L. Wileman, of Stoneville. One was picked by hand, the other by the machine. Government graders made the test at A. C. C. A. offices there. Technically, they found the hand-picked sample strict middling. The machine-picked sample was graded low middling in color; strict good ordinary leaf. Both samples were 1 1/8 inch staple, ginned at the same gin. As defined by the new government standards, it was a difference of three grades in favor of hand-picked cotton.

Forest Jubilee The silver jubilee of the White Mountains National Forest, in observance of the passage of the Weeks law and extension of national forests in the East, opened this week at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests and the U.S. Forest Service, says a report in the New York Times. The Weeks law, signed on March 1, 1911, by President Taft, was named for its author, the late John W. Weeks, native of Lancaster, N.H., Representative and Senator from Massachusetts and Secretary of War under President Taft. It provides for the establishment by the Federal Government, with cooperation of states, of National Forests in the East.

Peru's Foreign Trade The foreign commerce of Peru during the first six months of this year reflects not only recovery from the world slump but also a return to prosperous conditions which reached their peak in 1929, says a Lima report to the New York Times. Exports' tonnage figures are the highest recorded since 1929. The decline in the value of commodities is indicated in comparing the figures of this year with those for 1927. In the first six months of 1927, 798,000 tons of exports were valued at 138,056,000 soles. In the same period this year 1,258,757 tons were valued at only 141,696,807 soles. The principal exports for the first six months of this year were petroleum derivatives, copper bars, zinc, cotton and cotton derivatives and sugar.

Johnson The Texas Weekly (August 29) says: "Farmers in Bell
Grass Seed County (Texas) evidently have heard and heeded the adage
 that there is more than one way of choking a cat. For
there came a new item recently from that section to the effect that farmers are receiving a financial return from an unexpected source this year, the money coming from the sale of Johnson grass seed. Johnson grass, as any Texas farmer can testify, is the worst enemy of crops in many sections of the state; certainly, it is no joke among the men who farm the fertile lands of Bell County. Combines have been operated in fields of Johnson grass in Bell County for several weeks, threshing the seed from the grass. And the seed is being sold to dealers who will in turn sell it to farmers and cattlemen who want to plant Johnson grass on land which will be grazed by livestock. Farmers have not, of course, become wealthy from selling the weed, but some of them have netted from a dollar to a dollar and a half per acre from sale of the seed--and they retain the hay, which will be cut and baled for their own use..."

Sugar Market "As a result of the enhanced demand resulting from the
Improvement widespread improvement in industry and the progress that
 has been made in bringing supply into balance with demand,
the sugar industry is on a sound and profitable basis in practically all producing areas except those that depend upon the world market," says an editorial in Facts About Sugar (September). "Continuation of a low world price is due, as has been explained many times, to the narrowing of that market, which today is capable of absorbing less than half the quantity of sugar it required as recently as eight or ten years ago. Convergence upon this narrow outlet of the surplus output of all countries producing in excess of their own requirements holds down prices and will continue to depress them until all available stocks are dissipated and current demand equals production. It is the prevalence of this abnormally low price level, despite the improvement in the statistical position that has led to repeated proposals for an international sugar conference, though it is difficult to see what could be accomplished by such a gathering under present conditions. Only recently it was decided at a meeting in London to extend for another six months the life of the international sugar committee, in the hope that conditions would be more favorable to effective action by the end of that period."

Plywood "Losses in the export of Douglas fir plywood have been
Promotion changed into profits for the 16 major mills of Washington
 and Oregon by a joint merchandising enterprise, the Pacific Forest Industries," says Business Week (September 12), "which concentrates the plywood output in one place, enables manufacturers to ship a standard product to foreign markets at stable prices. Under the plan all plywood shipments by member organizations are cleared through Pacific Forest Industries' new warehouse at Tacoma. Each panel is sorted, graded and inspected to comply with export market requirements, and sealed in telescope cartons. A sufficient stock of all grades is kept on hand to fill any order that may be received, and the organization has complete control over grades and quality...Axel H. Oxholm, formerly chief of the forest products division, U. S. Department of Commerce, is managing director."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 14 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $137\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $135\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 125 $\frac{5}{8}$ -130 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 132- $\frac{5}{8}$ -140 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 118-123; Chi. $117\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 120; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $119\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $82\frac{3}{4}$ - $86\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115- $116\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $116\frac{1}{2}$ -117; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $42\frac{1}{8}$ - $44\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $44\frac{1}{4}$ - $46\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. $42\frac{1}{2}$ -43; St. Louis 45; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-131; No. 2 Minneap. 77-78; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-217.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pound sacks in eastern markets; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.80-\$2.15 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$2.05. carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.75 and Bliss Triumphs \$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow Onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Wisconsin stock \$45-\$50 bulk per ton in St. Louis. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.85 per barrel in terminal markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.60 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U. S. #1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.35 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 12.04 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $35\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $20\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, $24\frac{3}{4}$ -25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices Basis Ordinary Protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 65

Section 1

September 16, 1936

**HULL URGES
WORLD TRADE** Revival of international trade was held forth by Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night as a means of dissipating the war clouds he saw gathering on the world horizon. Asserting a "great opportunity awaits great leadership," he said: "The rebuilding of international trade offers a splendid opportunity for governments to improve the conditions of their people and to assure them the necessary means of acquiring the essentials of well-being and the raw materials for production. If this result can be achieved, one of the fertile causes of dissension and possible war would be weakened or removed."(A.P.)

**R.R. PICK-UP
SERVICE** The Interstate Commerce Commission was urged yesterday by the Port of New York Authority, Merchants Association and Shippers Conference of Greater New York to permit the railroads to effect their proposed store-door pick-up and delivery service of freight within the metropolitan district and the eastern section of the country. The tariffs on the proposed service are under suspension by the commission because of protest against the plan to allow shippers and consignees who provide their own trucking service between the railroad terminals and their places of business an allowance of 5 cents per 100 pounds on the regular haul rate. (Press.)

**SOUTH AFRICAN
TRADE PLAN** Early action in negotiating a reciprocal trade treaty with South Africa, as well as an immediate modification of sanitary regulations which handicap the sale of South African fruits in this market, are among the objectives of the South African Reciprocal Trade Committee, headed by James A. Farrell, Jr., the National Foreign Trade Association announced yesterday. Under a plan of organization drawn up and mailed to members yesterday the committee will be set up as a separate organization, with memberships divided into two classes, "contributing sponsors" and "associate members", with the former paying not less than \$50 and the latter \$20. (New York Times.)

**SEARS ROEBUCK
SALES RECORD** Sears, Roebuck and Company yesterday reported sales volume through August and in early September continued to run at the best level in the company's history. Cumulative sales for the current fiscal year were the highest for any corresponding period on record. For the eighth period August 14 through September 10, Sears reported total sales of \$37,047,510, an increase of 32.7 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1935. (A.P.)

Mounting W. Dwight Pierce, Academy of Natural Sciences, in a Plant Material letter to Science (September 11) says: "The writer for some months has been experimenting with a new method of mounting ^{plant} material, which holds promise of considerable value, not only to botanists but to entomologists, plant pathologists and perhaps others... In the late summer of 1935 I had been using the adhesive cellulose tape known as Scotch cellulose tape, for mounting my plant specimens, so that not even the part covered by the strips was hidden. It was unquestionably a better way of mounting plants than the old white paper ^{strip} method. Just as a hit-and-miss proposition I took a petunia blossom, of a rich purple color, and mounted it while fresh directly under the tape, with the lips flared open; another specimen from side view; and a third cut open down one side to show the floral organ arrangement. The sheet on which these were mounted was pressed. This was on September 1, 1935. On the following day, to my amazement, the cut-open flower had lost almost all its color, except where there was overlap, but there was only one change in the other two. The veins in the petals had become lightened and very distinct. These specimens have at present writing held color for eleven months. The next trial was of a very blue species of Commelina, a most difficult flower to press or hold colors in. Mounted on September 27, 1935, the blue color has held perfectly for over ten months. Since that time numerous flowers of as many colors as I could find have been mounted, with varying results. The essential point in holding the color is cutting off the air. If the mount is too thick, there is likely to be more or less loss of color..."

Freight Robert C. King, George M. Adams, and G. Lloyd Waters, Containers writing on "The Freight Container as a Contribution to Efficiency in Transportation" in The Annals (September) say in part: "Detailed studies of the necessary types and designs indicate that three sizes of outer containers, interchangeable in use, will take care of practically all commodities suitable for movement in containers... The height of an outer container for general service should not exceed 8 feet 6 inches. Approximately 85 percent of the tonnage suitable for movement in all outer containers can be carried most efficiently in containers of dimensions 8 feet by 10 feet 5 inches...The results of careful studies indicate clearly...that nation-wide coordination of rail, highway and water transportation with intra-plant handling, can be accomplished more effectively through the use of containers than by any other means now existing or proposed...A considerable portion of the tonnage would require an insulated and refrigerated container. Certain commodities, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, dressed poultry and alcoholic beverages, can move advantageously in properly designed refrigerated containers. This equipment would supplement the existing refrigerator car service and aid in the distribution of these products...Particular benefits resulting from protective container service may be of several kinds. Markets could be extended to cities which, because they are not able to consume goods in quantities required for refrigerator car shipment, are now deprived of an adequate perishable-goods service...Using individual container units, a wide range of different temperatures to meet the particular needs of various commodities could readily be provided. Individual commodity units would make it possible to ship each commodity under conditions best suited to its peculiar needs..."

World Economic Situation "The League of Nations economic committee's report to the council, reviewing the world economic situation, was made public recently, says Clarence K. Streit in a Geneva report to the New York Times. "While stressing the need for national and international action to combat economic and financial maladjustments, the report holds it is 'necessary to set aside the idea of a world economic conference in which the diversities of the various countries' own interests would constitute from the beginning an obstacle to success.' No conference, the report says, is qualified to deal with the first problem that arises--readjustment of price levels and monetary measures that might be necessary to this end. This question, it declares, must be handled unilaterally by each interested state, and it is for the states themselves to decide whether they desire consultation with other states, and if so, in what form..."

Tree Fire Prevention To help in determining the degree of fire hazard, plans for a cumulative humidity record have been adopted at Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, the Interior Department has announced. The Region for Fire Control Manual of the U.S. Forest Service will form the basis of the project. Daily humidity records were started in June, using 37 percent relative humidity as the normal average. Readings for an 8-day period thereafter indicated a slight excess of moisture over normal years. Further conclusions will be announced from time to time. Infra-red panoramic photographs, taken for forestry technicians of the National Park Service, also are helpful in early detection of forest fires, says the department. These photographs sharpen all outlines, clearly define the horizon, regardless of any ordinary haze present when the picture is taken and provide a panoramic picture by use of which, checking with a map, the fire lookout man may quickly determine the location of suspicious smoke. (Stockyards Daily Journal.)

Elm Disease Campaign "The degree of success with which the fight is being waged against the Dutch elm disease--deadliest enemy of our finest New England shade tree--is indicated by the number of diseased trees found this year in the infested area," says an editorial in the Providence Journal (September 11). "It is a smaller number than that found two years ago, in proportion to the number of scouts in the field. In 1934, 200 scouts found 443 infected trees. This year, 1,400 scouts found 607. Presuming the search this year to have been equally well conducted though on the larger scale, it is natural to conclude that diseased trees are being located and destroyed at a rate faster than new ones are being infected, and that if the campaign is continued without abatement the disease will be brought under close control and perhaps eradicated..."

"Fishy" Taste An Iowa State College "tasting committee" has decided that fish oil as food may give pork or chicken a decidedly fishy flavor, but beef remains unsullied, says an Associated Press report. F. J. Beard, associated professor of animal husbandry, reporting the tasting committee's findings, said feeding of oil could not be detected in beef, but that there were marked changes in the flavor of pork and poultry.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.75; vealers good and choice 9.25-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 125-130; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 132-140; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117-121 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83-87; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116; St. Louis 117; No. 3, Chi. 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42-44; K.C. 45-47; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 44-44 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 123-131; No. 2, Minneap. 77-78; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-218.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.10 in the East; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin stock \$2.05 carlot sales in Chicago; occasional car \$1.80 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Round type cabbage \$0.50-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Wisconsin Round type \$42.50 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 50¢-52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Benton Harbor. East Shore Virginia 65¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in city markets; 80¢-85 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.30-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 and Wealthys 90¢-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City. F.o.b. sales at Rochester on Rhode Island Greenings \$1 and Wealthys \$1.10.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 12.17 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.45 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.00 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ -35 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 66

Section 1

September 17, 1936

INTERSTATE

TOBACCO PACTS

Leaving a request with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to draft a model bill, delegates from nine tobacco-producing states returned to their homes yesterday to begin organization of committees to guide the proposed legislation to control tobacco production through interstate compacts. After a two-day conference, the group endorsed unanimously compact legislation similar to a law already adopted in Virginia and including acreage quotas to regulate production. They urged also that each state undertake to control the marketing of scrap tobacco. (A.P.)

BUSINESS

CENSUS

A "remarkable" recovery from losses sustained in the period from 1929 to 1933 was reflected in the first tabulations reported for the Retail Business Census for 1935, Secretary Roper said yesterday at his weekly press conference. He said increases in retail sales from 1933 to 1935 ranged from 25 percent in Maine to 68 percent in Montana, while the decline in sales from 1929 to 1933 varied from 40 percent in Maine to 54 percent in Montana. At the same time, the Secretary of Commerce proposed an educational program that would aim to prevent development of "boom" conditions during the upswing, which he said already had started. (Press.)

FARM PAPER

LINAGE UP

Farm paper advertising showed an increase of 22.4 percent in August, compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year, according to Printers Ink. Continuing to climb since February, the farm paper advertising was 9.3 percent over that in July of this year. Although actual lineage for August is normally slightly under that of July, this year it showed unusual strength, Printers Ink states. (Press.)

U.S.-CUBAN

TRADE

An increase described as "noteworthy" by the Department of Commerce was reported yesterday in Cuba's export trade with the United States in fresh fruits and vegetables during the current year, as compared with 1935. Imports of Cuban avocados from June through September were estimated at 10,000,000 pounds, the largest on record, comparing with 8,376,387 pounds in the corresponding period of 1935. Imports of new crop grapefruit at the end of August amounted to 8,069,834 pounds. Shipments of fresh vegetables from Cuba to the United States in the first eight months of this year totaled 64,348,595 pounds, against 53,021,115 pounds in the corresponding period of 1935. (Press.)

Canadian Drought Relief Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent by the Canadian Government on a program to help the farmer of Canada fight the drought, says a Regina, Saskatchewan, report to the Wall Street Journal (September 15). It is being done under an act of Parliament, the Prairie Rehabilitation, and \$5,000,000 is the limit of financial assistance over a period of five years. Its operations affect the agricultural provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, with the major portion of the money and work being spent in the Saskatchewan drought area. During the first year, \$750,000 was utilized. For the present year, about \$500,000 is the limit. Development of the program has been the work of the experimental farms, provincial governments, agricultural colleges, geological survey of Canada, water and hydrometric bureau, railways, seed branch and federal department of agriculture. It is divided into three branches, rehabilitation, water development and reclamation. The first two are receiving major consideration at present.

Swedish Wheat Breeding Correspondence from Europe to the Northwestern Miller (September 9) says that "the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Svalof Plant Breeding Station, Sweden, was celebrated recently. Some of the Svalof varieties of wheat are well known in England, such as Swedish Iron and Steel wheats and Weibulls Standard. When cross breeding of winter wheat was started, the purpose was to combine the high-yielding power of the English Squarehead wheat with the winter hardness of the old Swedish strains. The experiments at Svalof have resulted in an increased yield of as much as 40 percent, which has enabled Sweden, with a bigger acreage, to become self-supporting in wheat. A small amount of hard wheat is still being imported to give strength for baking purposes. However, Swedish bakers are being encouraged by the government to use an increasing quantity of homegrown wheat..."

Mosquito Control W. S. Corkran, Delaware Mosquito Control Commission, is author of "Mosquito Abatement in Delaware" in Engineering News-Record (September 10). He says: "Under the direction of an unpaid commission of five members appointed in 1933, Delaware has attacked the problem of mosquito abatement as a statewide activity...Conditions ideal for mosquito breeding are widespread in Delaware for not only is the entire eastern side of the state fringed with salt and brackish marshes, but a considerable area on the Chesapeake watershed consists of generally narrow swampy strips along tidal rivers. The following 3-phase plan was adopted: (1) control of marsh breeding by ditching, dikes, tide and spill gates--this will eliminate about 50 percent of the total breeding; (2) control of swamp breeding by clearing ditches and fish stocking--will eliminate 25 percent of total breeding; (3) control of domestic breeding by educating town officials and citizens generally--will eliminate about 25 percent of the breeding...The mosquito control program in areas where work has been carried on has been highly effective as indicated by the automatic trap records. In 1934 there was a 63 percent reduction of mosquitoes and in 1935 there were 28 percent less than the year previous. In addition, the drainage structures installed have improved marsh vegetation (including duck foods) and this has had a beneficial effect on wildlife conservation. Muskrats on some marshes have increased in number

more than 30 percent, according to trappers. These facts indicate that mosquito control and wildlife conservation can be carried on satisfactorily in the same seacoast territory..."

Highway Taxation

Roy F. Britton, writing on "Highway Taxation: Present Status and Probable Future Trends" in The Annals (September) says in one paragraph: "It would be hard to point to taxes that are sounder or more defensible in theory than the two principal motor vehicle levies, the registration fee and the gasoline tax. Reduced to its lowest common denominator, the gasoline tax is a tax by the mile. You pay as you ride and when first imposed, it was assumed that you would ride as you paid. By the same token, whenever or wherever diversion is practiced, taxes by the mile become a sales tax on a special class. The distance that a citizen must travel by automobile in his daily occupation is an absurd measure of the amount of taxes which he should pay for any purpose other than the construction and maintenance of the highways he uses."

WPA Tree Planting

A growing consciousness of the importance of trees to this and future generations is reflected in the planting last year of more than 5,000,000 trees on town and county owned forest areas and community wood lots, says the Works Progress Administration. This work has been done in thirteen states by the WPA, using relief labor. The communities put up most of the funds for materials, while the WPA paid the labor. Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin are the states where the forestation work is being done. The improvement of small community owned woodland areas is designed to give these forests the same benefits that are being accorded state and national forests by the Civilian Conservation Corps. (American Lumberman, September 12.)

Annual Wild- life Crop

"...If an annual wildlife crop is to be increased or even maintained a more complete knowledge of the factors involved in the development of that crop must be acquired," says Henry P. Davis in an editorial in American Wildlife (July-August). "Progressive industry has been founded upon and is today dependent upon scientific research for the development of practical methods by which better products may be produced at lower costs. In agriculture the more exact the knowledge of crop requirements, the larger and surer the yield--conditions being propitious, of course. The same basic principles apply to wildlife increase. But knowledge is worth little unless properly applied. Elsewhere in this magazine is an accounting of New Hampshire's game resources. These resources are responsible for an annual expenditure of \$6,000,000 in that commonwealth. This is a tidy bit of business, yet only 3 percent goes for the upkeep of that business. Where would be modern business if only 3 percent were available to cover administration, deterioration, factory upkeep, cost of raw materials, production, distribution and all other incidental costs? On that basis American industry would be throttled. The business of maintaining an annual wildlife crop is suffering from malnutrition and neglect. But the basic principles of sound business are gradually being adopted by an enlightened personnel of wildlife administrators and technicians. More scientific research has been directed to wildlife problems during the past decade than ever before..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.75; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 137 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -141 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -122 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 $\frac{5}{8}$ -87 $\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 117-117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -116 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{3}{8}$ -44 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43; St. Louis 45-45 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-130; No. 2 Minneap. 77-78; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ -220 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.10 in the East; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 45¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Danish type 85¢-\$1.10 in the East. Wisconsin Round type \$35-\$40 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in a few cities; 80¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York. McIntosh \$1.30-\$1.35 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.64 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.97 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.94 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 67

Section 1

September 18, 1936

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

The sharp contrast of opinion between the railroads and trucking interests in connection with proposals for making free pickup and delivery service by the railroads a general policy, was shown yesterday in briefs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the rail carriers of the eastern territory, various commercial associations and the trucking organizations. The rail carriers contended that there could be no real question as to the public demand for the services proposed or as to the advantages thereof to the public and that its inauguration was lawful. The motor truck interests held that the commission had not the authority to approve tariff schedules as scheduled and that their acceptance might destroy the trucking business. (Press.)

SOVIET COTTON IMPORTS

A Moscow wireless to the New York Times says that a radical reduction in the Soviet's imports of cotton from the United States was indicated both by this year's cotton crop and the Soviet import figures published yesterday. With picking well under way in the important cotton belt in central Asia, officials estimate the yield will be 15 to 20 percent higher than last year's, with the prediction that 280,000 bales will be available for the Soviet's textile mills. In the first six months of this year the Soviets imported only 12,000 tons of cotton, against nearly 26,000 tons for the same period last year.

U.S.-FINNISH TRADE PACT

A Helsingfors, Finland, wireless to the New York Times says that in discussing the recently negotiated trade agreement between the United States and Finland, the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs yesterday paid high tribute to the reciprocity principle adopted by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in international trade. Leading business men predict an appreciable increase in imports of American products, as the present wave of prosperity in Finland encourages purchases abroad.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Germany's foreign trade made its best showing of the year during August, when it produced the largest exports since last December and the biggest export surplus since October 1933. Exports amounted to 409,000,000 marks and imports to 345,700,000, leaving an export surplus of 63,300,000.

Improve the Soil The September 11 issue of Seed World announces that it is starting a new department on soil improvement and conservation. "...This subject of soil improvement and conservation," it says, "is certainly one which should be given the greatest amount of earnest thought and consideration. The government is spending millions of dollars to prevent soil erosion. This has been most helpful to seed dealers who have furnished millions of pounds of seed for planting in these government projects. Regardless of how we may feel politically, we cannot help but feel that the work which is being done by the government now to prevent soil erosion will have a lasting effect on improving our soil."

Hofius Milk Preservation The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (England, September) reports that the Hofius process for preserving milk "is based on the fact that oxygen under pressure will kill or check the growth of bacteria. The apparatus, briefly, consists of a strong stainless-steel cylinder, to which is attached a massive head fitted with the necessary valves for the admission of oxygen and for the withdrawal of the milk or cream as required for use. The milk for preservation is filled into the cylinder after the removal of the head. The latter is then replaced and screwed into position by means of a special spanner. All joints are gas tight and built to withstand pressure. After the raw or pasteurized milk at 43 degrees F. has been introduced, it is shaken thoroughly and the valves opened to release gases from the milk. Oxygen from an ordinary commercial cylinder is then admitted through the valve on the cylinder head, the milk again shaken, the pressure released to complete the displacement of milk gases--a fresh charge of oxygen admitted until the pressure in the gauge reaches 10 atmospheres and the cylinder put into cold store at 43 degrees F. The milk is then shaken daily to incorporate cream and distribute the gas and can be withdrawn as required by merely releasing the discharge valve and receiving it into a container. Under the conditions described, the milk remains in a sweet condition for weeks. At first the bacterial count decreases and the acidity does not change. Eventually the acidity rises and the count gradually increases. The surviving flora tends to be monospecific, as only certain kinds of organisms appear to be capable of growing under these conditions. Coliform organisms are apparently unable to survive."

Farm Mortgage Financing Commercial banks have shown the largest increase in the amount of farm mortgage financing during the past two years, according to the second issue of the Farm Credit Quarterly. Figures on current farm mortgage financing, available now for the first time as a result of a reporting system begun by the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, show that the volume of farm mortgages recorded by commercial banks amounted to \$79,200,000 in the first five months of 1936 compared to \$47,900,000 in the corresponding period of 1934, or a 65 percent increase. Among institutional lenders, the federal land banks and land bank commissioner continued to rank first during the five months of this year, with loans of \$102,300,000. Farm mortgages recorded by insurance companies, although lower in volume than either commercial banks or the federal land banks, showed the largest relative increase--from \$18,000,000 in the first five months of 1934 to \$46,800,000 in the like period of 1936. (FCA, No. 8-58.)

Vernalization in Farm Practice P. S. Hudson, deputy director, Imperial Bureau of Plant Genetics, England, writes on "Vernalization in Agricultural Practice" in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (England, September). He comments on the fact that "the Soviet workers have convinced themselves of the efficacy of vernalization as an agricultural measure to hasten maturity and extend the zones of possible cultivation of a number of varieties of the main temperate cereals. Research on the application of vernalization to herbage and forage plants has not proceeded as far as it has in relation to cereals." He adds, however, "The applicability of these methods to other countries remains a matter of much doubt. Experiments have been carried out in a number of different countries, and the main observations on the effects of the treatment on cereal plants have been confirmed by all the investigators who have given sufficient attention to the details of the technique. The value of vernalization in making it possible to adjust the time of flowering in genetical work and in providing a method for the rapid multiplication of desirable strains, two or more generations being grown in a year when suitable conditions are applied, is rather generally admitted. It is in the application of vernalization to practical agriculture that doubt remains..."

Protection of Meat Color Food Industries (September) says: "Meat packers, especially those having trouble with the color quality of their cured products, are advised to try dextrose in place of sucrose in their curing formulas. The Institute of American Meat Packers makes this recommendation as the result of tests made during the past year in its research laboratories. The virtue of dextrose appears to lie in its ability to prevent oxidation of the meat. It is known as a reducing (oxygen-absorbing) sugar and exerts its reducing property whether it is used wholly or in part for the sucrose (cane or beet sugar) generally used. Honey, which is a mixture of two reducing sugars--dextrose and levulose--gave the same result as dextrose alone in the form of corn sugar. In the tests pork butts cured without sugar faded very rapidly. Those cured with corn sugar and with honey kept their color. Those cured with sucrose, a non-reducing sugar, retained their color in part as to quality and permanence. The beneficial effect of the sucrose seems to lie in the influence of moisture, temperature, time, acids of the meat, and the sugar inverting enzymes of bacteria and yeasts upon the sucrose for the formation of invert sugar. Invert sugar, like honey, is a mixture of two reducing sugars."

Use of Drought Damaged Crops Use of various acids as a means of making forage crops damaged by drought available for winter use is suggested by Charles F. Rogers of the division of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota Farm, says a St. Paul report by the Associated Press. He recommends adding correct amounts of acid to green feeds to produce a degree of sourness comparable to that of finished good silage. He says almost any kind of green crop can be preserved in this way. "Hydrochloric (muriatic) sulphuric and phosphoric acids or mixtures of them have been used successfully in many European countries and privately in many parts of the United States," Mr. Rogers says. "Phosphoric acid has been tried for three seasons at the university farm and found to be effective in the preservation of young corn, grasses and legumes such as alfalfa and sweet clover."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Sept. 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 136-138; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 127 $\frac{3}{8}$ -132 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 133 $\frac{3}{8}$ -145 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ -122; St. Louis 122; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 119; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 116-117; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 $\frac{5}{8}$ -45 $\frac{5}{8}$; K.C. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 44-44 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-130; No. 2, Minneap. 78-79; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207-219.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.20 per 160 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.70-\$2 in the East; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 65¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$23-\$26 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$40 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$18 f.o.b. Appleton Section. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 60¢-\$1 per bushel basket in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.50 in the Middle West.

The average price for Middling $\frac{7}{8}$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 12.13 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.63 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.98 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 68

Section 1

September 19, 1936

LEUKEMIA SERUM

Dr. M. W. Emmel, veterinarian with the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville, said yesterday that he and his associates have produced a serum which has cured 85 percent of the uncomplicated cases of leukemia in poultry. He said he had met with "most encouraging results" in his experiments to cure the blood disease in humans and hoped to be able in the near future to announce a treatment for humans. Leukemia has been recognized by the medical world since 1850, but so far there has been no known cure. It is not widely prevalent among humans. (A.P.)

NEW YORK MILK PRICE

With the approval of Governor Lehman, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture Peter G. Ten Eyck announced yesterday that the price paid producers for Class 1 fluid milk would be increased on September 25 by 20 cents per hundred pounds, bringing the new price up to \$2.90, but strike threats continued. About a month ago the producer price was advanced 25 cents per hundred. It is believed that most distributors will pass the increase along to the consumers by advancing retail prices by at least 1 cent a quart. (New York Times.)

NICARAGUA TO PROMOTE TRADE

A Managua, Nicaragua, report to the New York Times says Congress has authorized President Carlos Branes Jarquin to negotiate trade agreements with other countries for three years. The agreements cannot lower tariffs more than 25 percent. Nations buying Nicaraguan products will be favored. The treaty with the United States will become effective October 1 and the Nicaraguan foreign office is considering treaties with France, El Salvador and Honduras. It is believed Nicaragua will request elimination of the most-favored-nation clause from all general treaties.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says Dr. I. Clunies Ross of Sydney University, who was sent to Asia to investigate the sheep breeding situation, reports that there is little danger to Australian Industry from an increase in production in Mongolia, Manchukuo or Korea. Plans have been made to improve Asiatic wool by crossing Merinos and Corriedales with native breeds, but it is not established that the crossbreeds could withstand the rigors of the Asiatic climate without being housed and hand fed for half a year, says Dr. Ross.

Gold Supply J. M. Keynes, editor of the Economic Journal (London, September) contributes an article on "The Supply of Gold". He says in the concluding paragraph: "The importance of the large supplies of gold now in sight lies in the fact that they may make possible by more or less orthodox methods adjustments, highly desirable in themselves, which we should be less likely to secure by other means. The muse of history is ironically disposed. Communist efficiency in the extraction of gold may serve to sustain yet awhile the capitalist system."

Production Credit Continued steady increase in agricultural financing by production credit associations was shown in the second issue of the Farm Credit Quarterly, which reports operations of all permanent institutions under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Making loans for crop and livestock production, the associations loaned farmers \$50,554,438 during the three months ended June 30, 1936, which was a 17 percent increase over the comparable period of 1935. Some 76,739 loans were made compared to 67,509. (FCA, No. 8-59.)

Bermuda's Vegetables The drastic effect upon Bermuda's export vegetable trade to Canada as the result of the United States-Canada trade agreement was revealed in statistics T. A. Russell, director of the Bermuda Department of Agriculture, published recently. The total exports and prices paid to farmers show decreases from last year. This year's exports of carrots were 22,959 crates, compared with 25,853 last year. Potatoes dropped from 16,853 crates to 3,817 and tomatoes from 68,697 to 54,583 lugs. The prices and profits are lower except in potatoes. Mr. Russell cited that the increased American imports to Canada caused the trade decrease and urged Bermuda farmers to accept the new situation and explore means for improving the yield and lowering costs. (New York Times.)

Lumber, Timber and Log Exports Exports of lumber, timber and logs from the United States in the first seven months of this year were appreciably in excess of those for the corresponding period last year, according to the Department of Commerce. The seven-month total was 1,019,912,000 board feet, against 895,405,000 board feet in the 1935 period. One reason for the big increase was that in 1935 the West Coast was seriously curtailed as a result of sawmill strikes. In the soft-wood boards, planks and scantlings group, every species segregated (except hemlock) gained substantially in the 1936 period as compared with 1935, the most noteworthy increases being made by redwood and spruce. In the hardwood group the statistics show a mixture of moderate gains and losses. (Press.)

Derris Root Interest of American manufacturers in derris or tuba root as a source of insecticide materials has resulted in some active cultivation of the plant in the East Indies region as well as in the Philippines, according to the Chemical Division of the Commerce Department. In Java the cultivation of derris is being encouraged by a company which recently opened a small factory at Bandoeng for the production of derris products.

Farm Fire
Protection

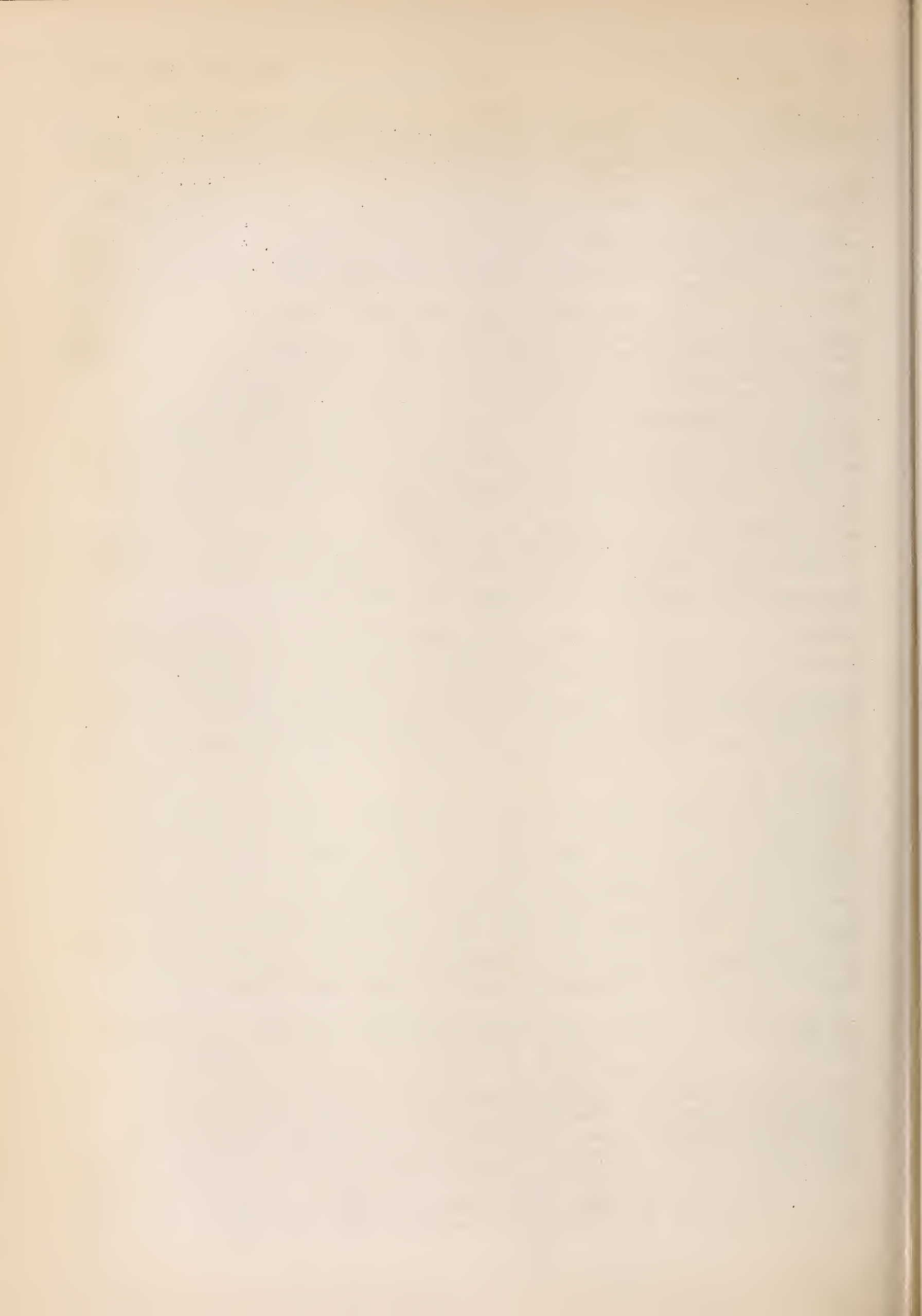
William H. Kircher, in an article in The Farmer (St. Paul, September 12) says that "farmers in several sections of Minnesota are now banding together to buy fire equipment. Communities in which purchases have been made recently are Jordon, New Prague, Stillwater, Millan, Melrose and Glenwood. Other communities are being organized and it is expected will soon buy equipment ranging in cost from \$1,800 to \$3,300. In the purchase of equipment, there are three general methods of financing. One method commonly employed is the spreading of an assessment of about \$5 per farm throughout the benefited community. That is the only payment the individual farmer ever will have to make for the equipment, the local mutual insurance company paying for keeping the equipment in repair and for any costs incurred in the actual fighting of fires. Another financing plan is one through which the township mutual insurance company, of which there are 160 in Minnesota, buys and maintains the equipment. In most cases the mutuals of two or more townships under this plan cooperate in making the purchase. The third method of financing is called the individual private subscription plan. Farmers in three or four adjoining townships subscribe to the purchase of equipment and house it in a centrally located town or village. Under this plan townsmen man the equipment and pay for its storage and other costs in return for having it available for fighting fires within the village or town limits. Insurance companies in some cases also provide a source of revenue for equipment on buildings they insure..."

Horses at
Fairs

"If anybody still doubts that the horse has a big place in our agriculture let him look at the exhibits at the leading fairs," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (September 12). "Ohio State Fair, for instance, has 558 purebred draft horses in competition this year, Percherons leading with 308. Or let him attend a local draft horse show such as that held every year at Indiana, Pa. In this show entries are limited to the county but they numbered 240, in addition to 11 stallions not in competition. Forty-eight foals, future draft horses, were weighed in the gold medal colt club and 15 got gold medals for having gained over 600 pounds the past year. Twenty-eight grade brood mares and foals competed in one class and 32 single mares competed in one class and 32 single mares and geldings in another. Eighteen farm work teams of over 3,000 pounds and 11 of less than 3,000 pounds indicates that farmers appreciate weight in draft horses. Such a show as this, in which most of the entries are grades and work horses, is even more significant of public interest in horses than is a big show of purebred horses at a great exposition."

214 Eggs in
214 Days

Maine and national egg-laying records were scratched off the books by a Maine hen which laid 214 eggs in 214 consecutive days at the State Experiment Station in Monmouth, says an Augusta report in American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (September 16). The hen is number 16-9 from the Rhode Island pen of Philip Steele & Co., of Biddeford. H. M. Tucker, state poultry specialist, said the previous national record was set by a Rhode Island Red hen from the pen of G. E. Treadwell, of Spencer, Mass., in the 1933-34 contest. She laid 200 eggs. The Maine hen established the new record by laying the eggs from January 8 to August 8 this year.



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Vol. LXII, No. 69 Section 1

September 21, 1936

LAND USE AND DROUGHT PROGRAM President Roosevelt last night moved to set in operation "at the earliest possible moment" the Administration's long-time drought and land-use program. He appointed two committees, headed by Secretary Wallace and Rural Electrification Administrator Morris L. Cooke. The former committee will study crop insurance and will recommend legislation to embody its conclusions. The second committee will study improved land use in the drought areas. The crop-insurance committee will "work out permanent measures guarding farmers and consumers," suggested the President, against two kinds of emergencies, price collapses resulting from surpluses and crop failures resulting from droughts. (Washington Post.)

RETAIL SALES ACCOUNTS The Commerce Department said yesterday the Nation's retail buyers are paying their bills more promptly, describing this as "one of the most encouraging aspects in the present business situation." Alexander V. Dye, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said a survey had shown "prompter payments on accounts receivable, lower losses from bad debts and increased credit sales," during 1935. The study, which embraced 14 types of retail stores in 88 cities, said that bad debt losses on open credit sales were cut from 1 percent in 1934 to six-tenths of 1 percent last year. On installment sales, the losses fell from 2.4 to 1.5 percent. (A.P.)

EMPLOYMENT REPORT A continued upward trend in placement of job seekers in private enterprise, through the United States Employment Service, was reported Saturday by Secretary Perkins with the statement that 128,353 applicants had been put to work in this field in August. This, she said, was 23.5 percent above the level for the corresponding month of 1935 and 10.7 percent above the total for last July. The figure included only those who had actually been placed with private employers as a result of the activities of the employment service, not merely those who had been certified for interviews or those who were placed in public works projects through the same agency. (New York Times.)

GOV. ORGANIZATION The first meeting of the Senate Committee on Governmental Reorganization and that named by President Roosevelt primarily to study administrative management will be held at the Capitol Wednesday. (A.P.)

Perrine
Lemon

David C. Barrow, in Florida Grower (September) in an article on the lime and lemon industry in Florida, reports: "In previous articles featured in the citrus magazines (September 1934 issues of the Florida Grower and the Citrus Industry) the interesting story of the creation of the Perrine lemon as a new variety by Dr. Swingle of the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry was told, and some of the results of my earlier experiments with this remarkable were related. Since the Perrine lemon is now a proven commercial success under Florida growing conditions, plantings have steadily increased and now total about 500 acres. If irrigated and fertilized properly the Perrine lemon will outgrow and outbear any other citrus tree in Florida. The fruits are of typical lemon shape and flavor with thin skin and contain more juice than any other lemon. The juice is uniformly high in acidity, averaging about 6.50 percent. They therefore 'go further' and command a premium in the markets where they are known. It will be some years before Florida, a heavy lemon consuming state, will be able to supply her own needs to say nothing of her sister states..."

Grass
Drying

"Much has been heard this summer of the possibilities of drying grass by heat rather than making hay in the field," says The Field (London, September 5). "A number of grass drying plants of different types have been working on farms and the results give hope that this development will in due course take a useful place in the economy of farming. Certainly, in a difficult year for hay making, when much of the crop made in the ordinary way is spoilt by rain in June and July, grass drying has decided advantages. The approved practice is to cut the herbage at a young stage and the dried product should retain almost intact the supreme feeding value of grass at its best. The pioneers have indeed found a ready market for their dried grass and some racing stables have willingly paid up to 8 pounds per ton. As experience is gained, economies in the process will, no doubt, be made and the cost of equipment brought within the range of farmers generally."

Vinegar as
Soil Disin-
fectant.

William L. Doran, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, reports on vinegar as a soil disinfectant, in a letter to Science (September 18). "...Vinegar, without dilution, was applied to and thoroughly mixed with somewhat dry and definitely sandy soils. Soils used were either naturally ingested with species of Pythium and Rhizoctonia or were, some days before treatment, inoculated with these fungi. Seeds were sowed immediately or within a few hours after soil treatment and the soils were then well watered. The degrees of protection resulting from this treatment were in some cases a little less complete than those which followed the use of formaldehyde or acetic acid dust, but germination of seeds was usually markedly improved, by the elimination of much pre-germination damping-off, and post-germination damping-off was on the whole very well controlled by 200 to 250 cc of vinegar per square foot. The quantity of vinegar necessary for satisfactory control of these diseases was apparently affected by the degree of infestation of the soil by the fungi, naturally contaminated soil being a less severe test than is soil autoclaved and artificially inoculated. One-half pint (about 237 cc) of vinegar per square foot of soil, 3 inches deep, was usually enough..."

Control of High Soil Temperature G. E. P. Smith, University of Arizona, says in Agricultural Engineering (September): "Agricultural engineers have been called upon to solve the problems of soil heating under certain conditions, notably for nursery beds. In the Southwest the problems are quite different. There the need is for a moderate degree of soil cooling. This problem has been investigated quite thoroughly for citrus orchards and should be investigated for pecan and deciduous fruit orchards, berries and even for cotton. Soil temperature control is needed, and is feasible, in southern Arizona, in Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys in California, and perhaps farther east, for various crops near the southern limitation of their respective areas of production. For young grapefruit orchards in Arizona it has been shown (1) that the soil temperatures between June 15 and September 15 exceed the point at which normal development may be expected; (2) that it is feasible to control the temperature by several methods; and (3) that the best method is by means of a thick, dry mulch of some material which will not heat when irrigated. The next best methods are by frequent but light irrigations and by the use of a cowpea cover crop..."

Air-Conditioned Fruit Storage "McIntosh are great apples while they last but they don't last very long," says The Michigan Farmer (September 12): "Phil Klenk and his two sons of Sparta, in the famous Peachridge section of Michigan, built an 11,000-crate, air-conditioned storage. The building is a glazed-tile structure, with two 4-inch walls having 3 inches of rock wool between. The ceiling is rock lathe and plaster, with 3 inches of rock wool between the joist...The cooling equipment is the blower type known as air conditioning, of a 10 horsepower motor with methol chloride compressor. There are six cold diffusers in the storage room which are suspended from the ceiling an equal distance apart. Each cold diffuser has a one-third horsepower motor with fan. The total cost was \$7,500. 'The cooling equipment was installed two years ago and it has proven very satisfactory,' says Mr. Klenk. 'When it's harvest time and we start picking our fruit, especially our early apples and peaches, marketing the fruit is our second thought...Last fall in holding Elberta peaches two weeks we made a gain of from 35 to 50 cents a bushel...' They also derive considerable income from renting storage space to neighboring fruit growers who are anxious to keep their crop off the glutted market and take advantage of higher prices when good fruit becomes scarce."

Coop. Fruit Marketing Business of farmers' cooperative fruit and vegetable associations in the 1935-26 marketing season amounted to \$212,000,000 which was a 6 percent increase over 1934-25, according to the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Association. Over 166,000 farmers and growers sold fruit and vegetables through cooperative associations in the recent marketing season compared to 158,000 in 1934-35. The number of associations remained practically stationary at 1,063. Cooperative marketing of citrus fruit accounted for the largest part of the business. Principal gains in business were made in 11 Western States. Pacific growers were far in the lead with 62 percent of the total sales; and sales value of California fruit and vegetable associations alone amounted to \$112,000,000, or more than half of the total sales in the country. (FCA, No. 8-60.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.70-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 137 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 135 $\frac{3}{8}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 127-132; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 134-147; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 118 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 122; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ -86 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116 $\frac{1}{8}$ -118 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ -119 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{7}{8}$ -43 $\frac{7}{8}$; K.C. 46-48; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 45 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-130; No. 2, Minneap. 78-79; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -219 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.10 in the East; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 50¢-52¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in a few cities; Danish type 75¢-\$1 in New York. Round type, bulk per ton, \$21-\$25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 in Chicago; \$1.20 f.o.b. West Michigan Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in nine of the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the average of the same nine markets on September 17 at 12.12 cents. On the same day last year the price was 10.58 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.98 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 11.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 70

Section 1

September 22, 1936

FARM TENANCY AID PROGRAM

"Government loans at 'moderate' interest rates to assist farm tenants in buying land were proposed by President Roosevelt yesterday as a subject for legislation by the Congress which meets in January," says Charles W. Hurd in a Hyde Park, New York, report in the New York Times. "His plan was made public by release, without comment, of identical letters sent to Senator Bankhead of Alabama and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the agricultural committee of the House of Representatives. Noting that 'thoughtful people everywhere have been gravely concerned with the steady increase in farm tenancy from 1880 to 1935,' Mr. Roosevelt asked these two Congressional leaders to assist him in working out a tenant land-purchase program..."

A Hot Springs, Arkansas, report by the Associated Press says Lawrence Westbrook, chairman of the WPA advisory board, told the Arkansas Farm Tenancy Conference yesterday that industrialization of the South should be considered in any long-term program designed to improve the economic status of sharecroppers, tenants and impoverished farm labor. Endorsing the proposed work of the commission and pledging the cooperation of administrative agencies in Washington, Mr. Westbrook said: "The most helpful feature of the sharecropper problem is the fact that responsible leaders of thought and action in the South have recognized it as a problem."

BANKERS' CONVENTION

"The nation's bankers, assembled at San Francisco in the sixty-second annual convention of the American Bankers Association, were advised last night by one of their past presidents to accept gracefully the 'more moderate evolutionary changes going on at home' lest they be faced with the social upheavals that have taken place and still are taking place throughout Europe; the advice was given by Rudolph S. Hecht, chairman of the board of the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, who was president of the association last year," says Elliott V. Bell in the New York Times.

N.Y. MILK PROBLEMS

No immediate solution of New York State's milk problem was reached at Utica yesterday in an 8-hour conference between groups of dealers and producers and deliberations will be resumed today with neither side having much hope that a compromise flat price for producers will be agreed on. Paul Woodward, representing Northern New York producers, announced that cheese factories in that area were being prepared to take care of the entire supply of milk from that district indefinitely. (New York Times.)

Flies in Rural Areas "...The Health Organization of the League of Nations convened a meeting of entomologists at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine last December, under the chairmanship of Maj. E. E. Austen, to consider the house fly in relation to rural hygiene," says an editorial in the Lancet (September 5). "Some of the contributions to that meeting and the recommendations formulated at its conclusion have now been published (Quart. Bull. Health Organ. League of Nations, 1936, v., 201)...The discussion brought to light the differences existing in different countries...For example, in Denmark, where pig manure is the principal source of fly breeding, Prof. M. Thomsen has introduced with great success the method of covering the pig manure, each day as soon as it is brought out of the stables, with a layer of cow manure. The latter is unattractive to the flies and breeding is enormously reduced... Another of Professor Thomsen's methods which has been adopted by many Danish farmers consists in sewing together old nitrate bags to make a cheap tarpaulin and covering with this the neatly stacked manure. The egg-laying females cannot reach the dung and any maggots present in it are entrapped and killed by the heat of fermentation...The use of the heat of fermentation for the automatic destruction of eggs and maggots forms the basis also of Roubaud's 'biothermic method' which was used with such success under war-time conditions in Egypt and elsewhere. The fresh manure is buried each day in the unattractive old manure; and any eggs it may contain are quickly cooked and killed..."

Boxed Peaches Georgia peach growers introduced an innovation this season when they shipped some of the early Hales to northern markets packed in a box similar to the New England apple box. Wholesale dealers in the terminal markets stated that the fruit thus packed moved better than similar fruit in bushel baskets. The box holds about 48 pounds, not quite a bushel. Colored liners were used, giving the pack a neat, attractive appearance. Only a few growers and shippers in the Georgia peach sections used this type of pack this year but from the acceptance received by the package in the larger markets, it is expected that many will be using the new pack next year. (American Fruit Grower, September.)

Farm Power Program Under impetus of a Government financed farm power program and intense activity by private utilities, there will be 1,000,000 highline-electrified farms in the country at the start of next year, the Rural Electrification Administration has estimated. Although the REA has given at least preliminary approval to about \$25,000,000 in loans for extension of rural lines, officials admitted this figure was negligible when compared to rural lines financed by power companies themselves. They claim credit, however, for "starting the ball rolling". Figures made public by the Edison Electric Institute show that in the first six months of 1936 more farms were connected to electric lines than in any 12-month period since 1929. The E.E.I. estimated 71,243 farms were given electric service from January to June of this year, bringing the total of electrically connected farms to 860,000. Officials said the \$25,000,000 in loans approved by the Rural Electrification Administration will supply power to 75,000 rural users in 35 states. (Press.)

Civil Service The Civil Service Commission announces the following
Examinations examinations: research associate in international relations,
\$3,200, Department of State, unassembled, applications to
be on file by October 12; associate extension home economist (4-H Club
Work) \$3,200, Extension Service, unassembled, applications to be on file
by October 19; junior veterinarian, \$2,000, Bureau of Animal Industry,
assembled, applications to be on file by October 19.

Vocational Agricultural Leaders' Digest (September) says: "In
Education the passage of the George-Deen act by the session of
congress just closed there is an emphatic expression of
approval of the vocational type of education. It is safe to predict that
all three phases of vocational education, agriculture, home economics
and industrial arts will double their number of youth participants within
the next two or three years. The increase in vocational leaders to super-
vise and direct the vocational educational projects will be provided not
only by federal but by state or local funds. One of the best proofs that
the people like this type of education is to be gathered from the 1935
Report of the U.S. Office of Education. When the Smith-Hughes act was
passed in 1917 the basis of the fund matching was fifty-fifty. That was
to be minimum. But in 1935 for every dollar of federal funds put into
the work the state or local people have shown their approval by putting
up \$2.13."

Cuban Wild "For a period of 20 years the export of live wild
Life animals from Cuba is prohibited by decree-law No. 743,"
says the Pan American ^{Bulletin} Union (September), "certain excep-
tions being made in the case of foreign museums or scientific organiza-
tions. The flamingo refuge established by degree No. 203 of June 1,
1933, has been enlarged and the hunting, killing and capturing of these
birds forbidden. No deer may be hunted for 10 years in the Provinces
of Habana and Matanzas and in the others the open season is limited to
November and December, each hunter being limited to two animals. The
decree law creates the Consultative Commission of National Fauna as an
adjunct to the Department of Agriculture..."

Soybean In response to insistent demand for a future market
Futures in soybeans from all branches of the trade, a special
committee of the Board of Trade has just completed an
investigation into the subject and has reported favorably to the directors
of the board, says a Chicago report to the New York Journal of Commerce
(September 21). The cash demand for soybeans during the past year has
been very heavy and many feel that the time has arrived when a futures
market is essential to the proper handling of the trade, so that producers,
processors and consumers may have available protection against sudden and
unreasonable price changes. Under the proposed amendment to the board
rules for the establishment of a soybean futures market, it is learned
that a brokerage fee of 1/4 cent per bushel will be charged non-members
on transactions in the commodity. Trading will be in lots of 5,000
bushels. The contract grade eligible for delivery on the Board of Trade
will be No. 2 yellow beans. No. 3 yellow beans will be delivered against
futures contracts at a differential of 2 cents under the contract price.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 21 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 139 $\frac{3}{8}$ -141 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 137 $\frac{3}{8}$ -139 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 127-132; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 133-145; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{1}{8}$ -87 $\frac{1}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 116; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ -44 $\frac{1}{8}$; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 122-130; No. 2, Minneap. 79-80; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ -219 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats, K.C. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -44 $\frac{1}{4}$.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.75-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.15 in the East; \$1.40-\$1.46 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.80-\$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 51¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 35¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Round type cabbage 65¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$23 f.o.b. bulk per ton Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$40 in St. Louis; \$19-\$20 f.o.b. Racine. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1 per bushel basket in eastern cities; 80¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.60 in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25 in Chicago; \$1.20 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 11.89 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.48 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.76 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.71 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 71

Section 1

September 24, 1936

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE Plans to have definite data for a federal crop insurance program on hand by the time Congress convenes in January developed Tuesday from an organization meeting of administration leaders named by President Roosevelt to explore that subject. A. G. Black, acting chairman of the special committee in the absence of Secretary Wallace, said representative farm leaders would be called to Washington to discuss crop insurance as soon as the committee had obtained "background material". (A.P.)

"MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE" A Geneva wireless to the New York Times says the most-favored-nation principle was championed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations yesterday in terms almost most passionate for economists as one of the keystones in recovery. This view is printed in a report to the League Council entitled, "The Most-Favored-Nation Clause". The report repeatedly stresses the "primary importance" to world trade of the action of the United States in abandoning its historic policy of conditional acceptance of this principle for the Hull policy of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment as the basis of American trade treaties.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION President Roosevelt named Tuesday a committee of 18 headed by Dr. Floyd Reeves of the University of Chicago, to study the need for an "expanded program" of federal aid for vocational education. Serving with Dr. Reeves, who is professor of education at Chicago, will be representatives of four government departments and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and private authorities from the fields of labor, agriculture, home economics, industry, education and vocational rehabilitation. (A.P.)

COTTONSEED OIL FUTURES MARKET The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade approved Tuesday a special committee's report recommending establishment of a futures market for cottonseed oil on the exchange. The committee was continued in office to work out details for the market with the rules committee. The committee, which was appointed more than a year ago, pointed out that the use of cottonseed oil had grown enormously in the last 10 or 15 years and that Chicago probably was the largest user of the oil.

Alfalfa Silage W. B. Nevens and A. F. Kuhlman, University of Illinois, report on methods of preserving alfalfa as silage, in the Journal of Dairy Science (September). Their summary says: "Alfalfa was ensiled in 23 small metal silos and 3 wooden tanks. It was found that small cylindrical metal containers may be used satisfactorily in experimental studies of silage. Whey powder mixed with the alfalfa at the time of ensiling at the rates of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 percent, respectively, of the weights of the alfalfa caused an increase in the acid content of the silage over that of alfalfa ensiled alone, and in most cases the larger amounts of powder produced a more acid silage. Blackstrap cane feeding molasses, lactic acid starter and Bulgarlac culture incorporated with the alfalfa at the time of ensiling also caused some increase in the acidity of the silage. The whey powder seemed to be the most effective of the preservatives used in causing an increase in the acid content. A good quality of silage resulted from the mixing of chopped green corn harvested at an early silage stage with chopped alfalfa. Alfalfa ensiled whole (unchopped) did not keep as well as chopped alfalfa, but it is believed that when ensiled under suitable conditions, whole alfalfa may readily be preserved as silage. Different lots of alfalfa having dry matter contents at the time of ensiling of 23 percent, 25 percent, 27 percent, 32 percent, and 39 percent, respectively, which were ensiled without preservatives except for a very small amount of water, yielded silage having good keeping qualities. It is concluded that a dry matter content of 39 percent is about the upper limit for the successful ensiling of alfalfa alone. Alfalfa silage is a very palatable feed for dairy cows and when fed in limited amounts has a feeding value compared with that of corn silage, but has a laxative effect greater than that of corn silage."

French Wheat Control "With the creation of National Interprofessional Wheat Office," reports Lansing Warren in the New York Times (September 20) "France is organizing the most extensive experiment in governmental supervision ever undertaken in agriculture in France...The new wheat bill...establishes the National Wheat Office with full supervision over practically every phase of wheat production and distribution. This includes a monopoly over the import and export of wheat, powers to fix the price of wheat, flour and bread, direct control over the credits advanced to wheat growers and strict governmental supervision over every operation in the marketing and stocking of grain...The central council will consist of 50 members, including 22 representing wheat farmers, 9 representing consumers, 9 representing the flour milling industry and the remainder representing government ministries..."

Determination of Nitrogen W. W. Umbreit and P. L. Wilson, University of Wisconsin, in an article, "Determination of Basic Nitrogen: A Semi-Micromethod Applicable to Plant Tissues" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (September 15) say in the summary: "A semi-micromethod for basic nitrogen, estimating basic nitrogen contents of from 2 to 5 mg. of nitrogen with a difference of 5 percent or less between duplicates, applicable to plant materials, is described. The method is independent of reasonable variation in acid concentration, reagent concentration and salt concentration, but dependent upon preliminary treatment and temperature. Quantitative recoveries of added basic materials were obtained."

Virus for Nature (London, September 5), in an item on the con-
Rabbit Control trol of rabbit infestation by the use of a virus, reports
that "Sir Charles Martin, as a result of an experimental
inquiry, suggests that a disease 'rabbit myxomatosis' may fulfil these
requirements (Commonwealth of Australia. Council for Scientific and In-
dustrial Research, Bull. No. 96, Melbourne, 1936). This is an infectious,
highly fatal, febrile disease caused by an ultra-microscopic virus, caus-
ing mucinous discharges, swellings and tumours in affected animals, fatal
within twelve days or so, transmitted sufficiently by contact, and with a
fatality of almost a hundred percent. It attacks animals of the genus
Oryctolagus, to which wild rabbits in Europe and Australia, and domesticated
rabbits in Europe and Australia, belong; but it does not affect the in-
digenous rabbits of America, or man and other animals and birds. Experi-
ments were conducted by Sir Charles Martin...With colonies of 27 and 30
tame, and 55 and 44 wild, rabbits, the fatality was 99.6 percent among the
tame and 100 percent among the wild. The disease originally came from
epizootics among tame rabbits in South America."

Purification "Tocopherol" is the new word for pure vitamin E,
of Vitamin E coined by Dr. Herbert M. Evans on behalf of himself and
his collaborators, Drs. Oliver H. and Gladys A. Emerson
of the University of California. Speaking before the American Associa-
tion at St. Louis, Dr. Evans told of his experiments with vitamin E to-
wards its purification. Evans and the Emersons made a soap out of germ
oils of wheat and other common cereals which are rich in vitamin E and
found that they had a residue of higher alcohols left over. This residue,
only about 5 percent of the original oil, contains all the vitamin.
About two-thirds of this does not dissolve in wood alcohol, as the vitamin
itself does. It thus became possible to obtain a concentrated red oil so
rich in vitamin E that a single dose of 10 to 20 milligrams enabled
sterile rats to produce offspring. Then Evans and his associates, with
cyanic acid, obtained three rare compounds called allophanates, in order
to purify their product further. One of these compounds was impotent;
the second was moderately active; the third was found to be the powerful
tocopherol. All the chemical checks that could be devised indicated that
tocopherol is what Dr. Evans calls "a homogeneous product which plays the
biological role of vitamin E." (Medical Record, September 16.)

Highway "Too small a proportion of our highway expenditure is
Bridges being applied to bridge modernization," says an editorial
in Engineering News-Record (September 17). "As a conse-
quence too many accidents occur as a result of narrow bridge roadways
that have been allowed to remain on an otherwise modern highway. Even
if the road itself has not been widened, the bridge often forms a con-
striction, for it was built in the horse-and-buggy days when narrow
bridges were not the hazard that they are now with high-speed motor cars...
The next major step in road building should be bridge building. The nar-
row bridge must be scrapped in the interest of safer highways, good en-
gineering and sensible road administration."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

* * * * *

September 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $140\frac{3}{4}$ - $141\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. $138\frac{3}{4}$ - $140\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128-133; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 134-146; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. $121\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 97; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $84\frac{5}{8}$ - $88\frac{5}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $112\frac{1}{4}$ -113; St. Louis 113; No. 3, Chi. $108\frac{1}{2}$ -111; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. $44\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $43\frac{1}{2}$ -44; St. Louis $45\frac{1}{2}$ -45; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 124-131; No. 2, Minneap. 80-81; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 204-214.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes \$1.70-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.70-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.45 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks fair quality \$2.25-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 48¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 40¢-65¢ in the Middle West; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 65¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Eastern Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.60 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 75¢-\$1 and Round type 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$24-\$25 bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester on Round type. New York U.S.#1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 and Twenty Ounce \$1.25-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City, with f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 at Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 11.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.49 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.80 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, $19\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $27\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 27- $27\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $24\frac{3}{4}$ cents.
(Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 72

Section 1

September 25, 1936

BANKERS' CONVENTION

The American Bankers Association yesterday advocated less spending by federal, state and local governmental agencies, says a San Francisco report by the Associated Press. In resolutions adopted at the closing session of their sixty-second annual convention the bankers said the nation's "fundamental credit" is sound and conceded the necessity of great emergency expenditures, but added that budget balancing is "the prime consideration of a sound fiscal policy."

CHEMICAL MEDALS

The American section of the Society of Chemical Industry announced yesterday the award of medals to two American chemists, Dr. Walter S. Landis and Thomas Midgley, Jr. On November 6 at a joint meeting at the Chemists Club and the American Society Dr. Landis, vice president of the American Cyanamid Company, will receive the Chemical Industry Medal for 1936 "for valuable application of research to the chemistry and economics of the fertilizer industries." "Dr. Landis," said the announcement, "was a pioneer in the application of chemistry to the production of concentrated fertilizers. He has played an important role in that industry for 30 years. He was probably the first to produce argon in large commercial quantities. Thomas Midgley's work resulted in the creation of the entire ethyl gasoline industry..." (Press.)

BRAZILIAN WHEAT FARMS

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says that Brazilian wheat for Brazilians is planned by President Getulio Vargas, who in a special message to Congress yesterday asked legislation to create wheat experimental farms in South Brazil. To finance the project, which includes also aid for wheat-planting farmers and land grants, President Vargas suggests a tax of about 4 cents on each bag of flour milled from imported wheat. Argentina is the largest wheat exporter to Brazil.

ENGINEERING AWARDS

Private engineering construction contracts in the country this week, totaling \$36,823,000, broke last week's six-year record, the Engineering News-Record reported yesterday. The total of all awards this week, \$68,041,000, was the second highest of any week this year.

Flexibility in Farming Country Life (London, September 12) debates the question, what is good farming?, and quotes from a paper by C. S. Orwin, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford. Mr. Orwin's plea is "one for flexibility. Good farming is often supposed to be much the same as high farming. Is this necessarily the case, however? The history of agriculture tells us that it is not. Those who went bankrupt at the end of the 'golden age' of last century were more often those who tried to preserve the old level of arable farming than those who let their land tumble down to grass. Big crops and pedigree stock do not necessarily make a profit balance; and if they do not, says Mr. Orwin, then the farming is not good. The belief in mixed farming as necessary to 'good farming' is also widespread. The idea that crop husbandry must go hand in hand with livestock husbandry dates back to times long before scientists and farmers thought of artificial manures. But nowadays such manures exist and are cheap and we have to face the fact that animal fertilizers are extremely expensive. Mr. Orwin, in fact, maintains that, owing to the immense amount of labour involved in dung carting and spreading, the dung when it has been applied to the land represents a cost, on most farms, far exceeding the cost at which its fertilizing properties could have been bought in other forms... If, therefore, we accept Mr. Orwin's definition of really good farming as that which 'maintains the fertility of the land while enabling the farmer to pay his labour, to pay his rent and get the best possible living for himself'....the details of good farming on particular land at any particular moment should be left a great deal more to the farmer himself."

Beet Sugar Production Increased production of beet sugar in every important producing country in Europe except Great Britain was forecast recently in a report to the Department of Commerce. Unofficial estimates place beet sugar production in Europe, excluding Russia, in the coming season at 6,762,000 metric tons, a 4.03 percent increase. Russian production is estimated at 9,562,000 metric tons, an increase of 5.08 percent. The estimated production in Germany, 1,775,000 tons, the report says, indicates an addition of about 75,000 tons to reserve stocks next season, providing there is no further addition to consumption in that country. Czechoslovakia is becoming more prominent in the world's export markets for beet sugar and promises to have a surplus of about 300,000 tons during 1936-37. (New York Times.)

Economical Use of Tractors K. T. Wright, farm management department, Michigan State College, says in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (September): "In a study of 1935 tractor costs conducted by the writer and R. E. Loomis of the farm management department of the college, we found through records that the tractors on farms averaging 103 acres were used 250 hours in the year, while machines on farms averaging 308 acres were used 298 hours. The total tractor cost on the small farms averaged \$136, while on the larger farms the average was \$258. The total charge for man labor, horse labor and tractor use was calculated to see if more use of the tractor improved the labor and power efficiency. Where tractors were used the least, the average labor and power cost per acre for crops was \$15.34, but where tractors were used the most, the average charges were \$1,086 for man labor, \$163 for horse labor and \$230 for tractor use, or an average crop acre cost of \$10.88."

"Mechanised Farming" Vol. 1, No. 1 (spring) and No. 2 (summer) are the first issues of a new British publication, Mechanised Farming. The first number contains articles on How I Started a Mechanised Cereal Farm, Grass Drying, My System of Farming, The A.B.C. of Manuring, The Soya Bean, Agricultural Credit Service, Transport, and Rotary Cultivation.

Slash Pine Utilization The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (September 18) in an editorial on the uses of slash pine, says: "...The work of Dr. Charles H. Herty in proving that an excellent quality of paper can be made from the Georgia pine has given special impetus to the growth of that tree here in Georgia and the merits of the slash pine have been specially emphasized. Stewart McCrary, district forester of the Georgia Forest Service, has called attention to an article which appeared in the June issue of the Journal of Forestry, by Wilbur R. Mattoon (Forest Service), who gives the history of all phases of the slash pine over a period of twenty years...According to the Forest Service, the slash pine will yield a greater quantity of wood per acre over a period of years than any other species. The chief cause of its spread is its frequent and abundant seed production, rapid growth, tolerance, ability to withstand the combination of 'both hog and fire' and capacity to adopt itself to a wide range of environment. It appears, said the article, to have in a high degree the necessary qualifications for being handled on a large scale under approved methods of silviculture. Since Dr. Herty's experiments have proved definitely that paper and pulp of a grade equal to, if not superior to, that made from any other tree can be made from the slash pine, land owners have planted a large acreage of this pine and the work deserves every encouragement."

Selenium Poisoning The September 19 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, in an editorial on selenium poisoning in the United States, concludes: "'Alkali disease' (selenium poisoning) is essentially an agricultural and veterinary problem of local concern. The danger to public health seems to be relatively slight, owing to the low content of selenium in the great portion of commercial crops and the high dilution of toxic grains in the general market. So far human selenium poisoning has not been reported in the toxic areas, but because of occurrence among various kinds of animals there is no reason to believe that man is immune. This aspect of the problem is now under investigation."

Weather Bureau The Courier-Journal (Louisville) for September 19, in an editorial on the Weather Bureau, says: "...Borne out of the tropics by the trade winds and propelled apparently by prevailing winds, hurricanes are erratic in their course. They progress slowly, however, which gives the watchful Weather Bureau the opportunity to follow them and warn shipping and residents in the danger zone...But for the warning, the destruction would be immense for hundreds of miles up and down the coast. The dependable Weather Bureau, like all preventive agencies, is not appreciated as much as the heroes of the storm were. There is nothing spectacular about its work, only ceaseless fidelity. It would earn plaudits by foretelling the exact destination of a hurricane or devising means for dissipating one in its incipency. The observer at his post in Norfolk recently doubtless wished it could."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

* * * * *

Sept. 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-10.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.25. Vealers good and choice 9.00-11.50.

Grain: Cash Prices Domestic Markets: No. 1 Dark No. Spring wheat at Minneapolis 142 $\frac{7}{8}$ -144 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 dark nor. spring at Minneapolis, 140 $\frac{7}{8}$ -142 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 amber durum* Minneapolis 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 hard amber durum at Duluth 136 $\frac{3}{4}$ -138 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -126; at Chicago 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -126 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis 124; No. 1 western white at Portland 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye at Minneapolis 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ -90 $\frac{3}{4}$. No. 2 yellow corn at Kansas City 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{4}$; at St. Louis 115. No. 3 yellow at Chicago 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 3 white oats at Minneapolis 42-44; at Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$; at Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{4}$; at St. Louis 45-45 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 malting barley at Minneapolis 137-139; No. 3 good malting at Minneapolis, 126-134; No. 2 at Minneapolis, 82-83¢. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-213.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.70-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.34-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Maine Cobblers \$1.70-\$2 in the East; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$2-\$2.15 in Pittsburgh. Wisconsin sacked stock \$1.60-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 48¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 40¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 40¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 55¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets; 80¢ f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.60 in the Middle West. New York Round type cabbage 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Danish type 65¢-90¢ in the East. Bulk per ton Round type \$23-\$25 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y., U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25; Wealthys \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in ten designated markets was unchanged from the previous day at 11.98 cents. On the same day last year the price was 10.44 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 11.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.82 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards, 27-27 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 73

Section 1

September 26, 1936

WORLD MONEY

STABILIZATION

"In announcing last night that it had joined France and Great Britain in the plan to link the franc, the pound and the dollar on a stable basis of exchange, the American Government, speaking through Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, evinced the feeling that it had taken the most direct and effective step possible to promote the peace of Europe," says Turner Catledge in the New York Times. "Obviously happy at what he considered a realization of his three-year dream for currency stabilization, Mr. Morgenthau took the view that through the projected readjustment of monetary relationships among the three countries a greater degree of economic prosperity had been assured, upon which the foundations of peace might rest more secure..."

SOLAR RAY

MACHINE

For the first time in history a man's voice has been sent thousands of miles through space by the power of the sun's rays, says a report in the Washington Post. Dr. Charles G. Abbot, director of the Smithsonian Institution, is the inventor of a machine which traps the rays of the sun to drive a small steam engine. Yesterday that engine generated enough electricity to broadcast a radio announcer's voice over a nation-wide hook-up and thus to dramatize to the country the future possibilities of running trains, pumping water and lighting cities by heat from the sun. After 21 years of experimentation Dr. Abbot has perfected his machine so that three parabolic aluminum mirrors, 6 feet long and 2 feet wide, can focus enough heat from the sun to drive a 1/2-horsepower steam engine.

GERMAN BREAD

GRAIN CROP

"An urgent appeal to all German peasants to recognize their duty and deliver 30 percent of their bread grain crops to the Reich Nutrition Estate by October 15 has been issued by Mr. Zschirnt, head of the Central German Grain Association," reports Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "The fulfillment of this duty, which is fixed by law, is all the more urgent, Mr. Zschirnt emphasizes, because this year's crop has fallen short of original expectations. An adequate supply of bread grain is assured even without imports, he asserts, because the year's crop is still above last year's, but the fact remains that last year's crop was particularly poor and the latest official crop estimates for the year are below the 1930-1935 average..."

Weight Allow-
ance for CO₂

Because of the increased industrial use of solidified carbon dioxide as a refrigerant for perishable commodities in transit, the Railway Express Agency has announced that it has made a special concession in connection with express shipments so refrigerated. A supplement to the express classification makes provision for a 10 percent allowance from the gross weight of shipments moving under second class express rates, comprising practically all articles of food and drink, when this refrigerant accompanies them as a preservative. While allowances have long been in effect for ice, used for the same purpose, the percentage varies according to season and no concession has heretofore been made for other kinds of refrigerant. Specific mention of this reduction is made in the new tariff in connection with express shipments of ice cream, berries, fish, fresh or preserved in any form; oysters, clams or scallops, dressed poultry, pigeons and squabs, dressed frogs, crawfish, shrimp and yeast. The new rule also specifies that shipments so refrigerated must be plainly marked to indicate the number of pounds of solidified carbon dioxide used in each package. (Ice Cream Journal, September.)

Sterilisation
of Soil

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, September 12) in an editorial on soil sterilisation in fruit nurseries and plantations, says: "Experiments carried out during the past few years by Emil Johansson, working under the auspices of the Swedish Permanent Committee for Orchard Research, appear to show that soil sterilisation exerts a remarkably beneficial effect when practised on ground which has already been under fruit and is about to be replanted. The results indicate that sterilisation of the soil by suitable chemical agents leads both to increased growth and fruitfulness. The chemicals used in the experiments were formalin, chlorinated lime, carbon disulphide and sodium chlorate. They were applied to a light loam with a high lime content, and the soil was loosened to a depth of 18 inches and received a heavy dressing of farmyard manure. The first trial made in 1920 was done in a nursery in order to compare the effectiveness of the above-mentioned chemicals. The formalin was used at a strength of one formalin to five water and applied at the rate of 0.5 litres to the square metre--less than a pint to the square yard. Carbon disulphide used at the rate of three hundred grams to the square metre was applied by pouring it into holes 16 inches deep and about a foot apart. The chemicals were applied in December and the ground was planted in the following spring with stocks for apples which were grafted in the following year. Measurement both of the stocks and scions show that whereas chlorinated lime and sodium chlorate produced no effect, formalin and carbon disulphide led to a large increase of growth..."

TB Testing

Pacific Rural Press (September 12) says editorially: "Those who advise you to oppose TB testing may mean well, but they are giving you poor advice and they are not really your friends. Soon you will have no market left for the product from your untested herd. Los Angeles will be closed to all dairy products from untested cows after January 1. San Francisco will follow soon. Riverside and Sonoma Counties lead the parade of smaller counties. All will be forced to do so soon by competition..."

Migration
of Birds

Donald G. Peattie, author of "Autumn Flight" in Today (September 26) says in part: "The problem of (bird) migration is complex beyond a mere matter of food and warmth. The best suggestion of all is the newest one, namely that the closing in of the days, the lengthening of the light, drives our tuneful friends to the equator or even beyond, where on the Antarctic tundras they enjoy the midnight sun. Caged migrants, subject artificially to shortened daylight hours, have shown every indication of restlessness. An artificially lengthened day has caused the reawakening of the whole reproductive system, down to the glandular secretions that underlie its seasonal activity. If the great rhythm of the light and dark, as it varies through the seasons with the rolling of the earth, is not the only clue to the mystery of the fall flights, it is certainly one of the most significant..."

Civil Service
Amendment

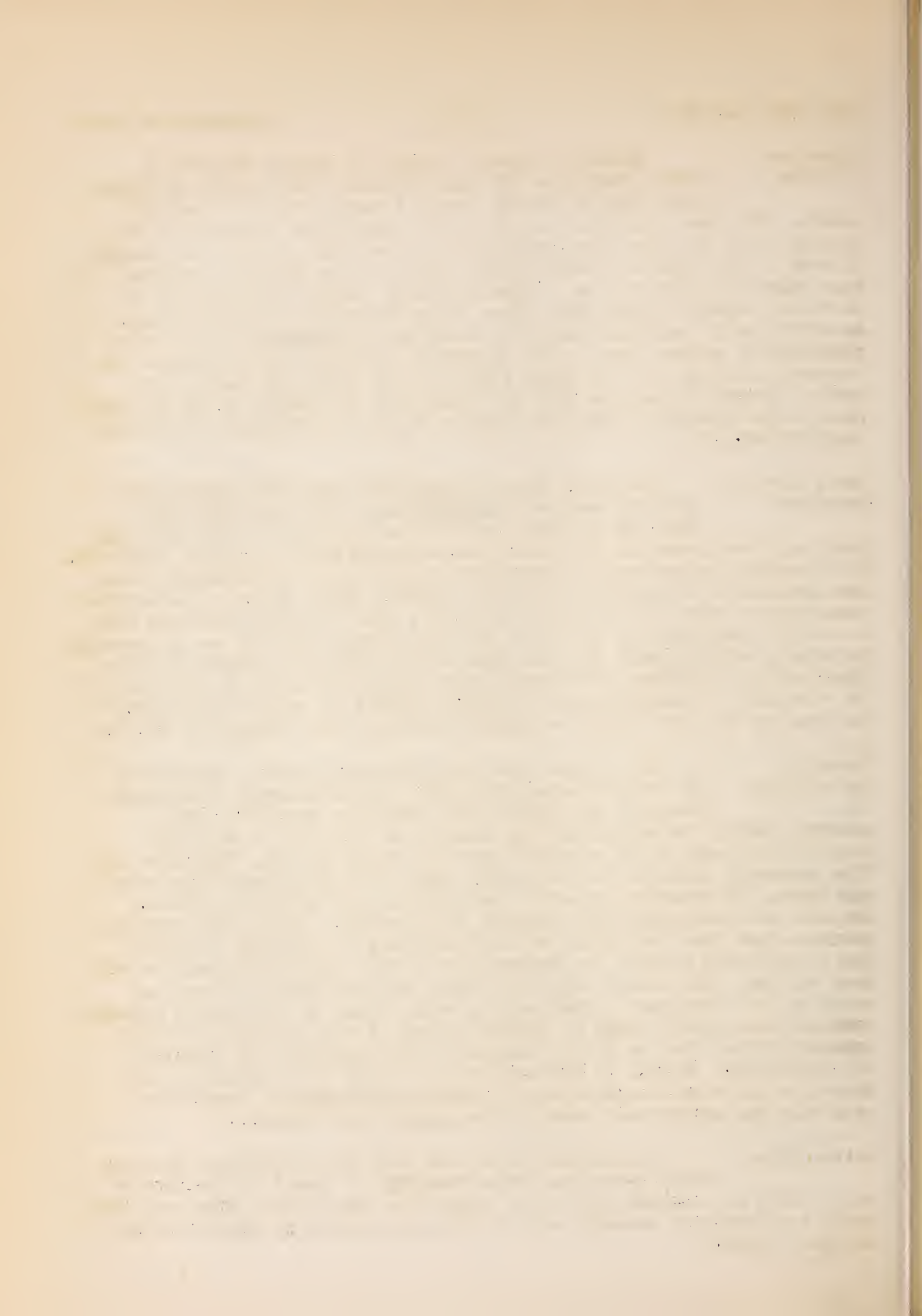
The Civil Service Commission says that applicants for the associate chemist^{exam} (Annct. 103 and Form 2279, Sept. 21 edition) will not be required to show that they have had three years of scientific investigative work in organic chemistry. The paragraph describing the experience required for the associate chemist examination is amended to read as follows: "Three years of scientific investigative work in chemistry, at least 1 year of which must have been in active investigations in one of the three lines: (a) the use of proteins for sizing or adhesives; (b) the chemical activities of moulds; (c) the chemistry of cellulose; additional credit will be allowed for work on the viscosity of cellulose and on X-ray analysis of organic materials." The closing date for receipt of applications has been changed to Oct. 6.

Planning
Agriculture

"In a paper read before the agricultural section of the British Association (for the Advancement of Science) recently, Sir Daniel Hall asked the question: 'Can a national policy for agriculture be framed that will fit in with the nutritional needs of the people?'" says The Field (London, September 12). "The necessary products are more milk, eggs, potatoes, green vegetables and fruit, all products eminently congenial to our soils and climate. But all are relatively dear compared with cereals. Since this country produces less than two-fifths of the total food it consumes, a choice can be exercised between the commodities we will import and those we will grow at home. Sir Daniel Hall criticised the subsidies for wheat and sugar as 'ill designed'. They are, he said, cheap in the world's markets; they are the easiest foods to import in time of war; and land is being devoted to them that is better adapted to the production of livestock and vegetables. Since, in Sir Daniel Hall's view, the country is committed to planning in agriculture a comprehensive plan is needed that will take the nutritional needs of the people into account..."

Cotton Coops

Stockholders of the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing House Associated voted **recently** to amend the by-laws so as to admit as a member any cotton cooperative association duly qualified under the commodity exchange act of 1936 and approved by the cotton exchange. (Press.)



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Vol. LXII, No. 74

Section 1

September 28, 1936

FOREIGN COMMERCE

A strong revival in world trade looms as a big reward in the international play around the currency board, says a New York report by the Associated Press. Impetus to the recovery trend already evident in foreign commerce is considered generally in financial quarters as the logical sequence to devaluation of the French franc if it leads to better exchange relations.

FOREST FIRES

Raging forest fires, fanned by a 50-mile-an-hour wind, swept through southwestern Oregon late yesterday, killing seven persons, destroying five towns and consuming an unestimated amount of valuable timberland, says a United Press report. Bandon, beach resort of south Oregon, was burned to the ground, leaving 1,800 homeless. Prosper, housing 255, and Depoe Bay, tiny fishing resort, were destroyed.

CANADIAN CATTLE QUOTA

The Treasury said Saturday that imports of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more under the Canadian trade agreement were nearing quota figures and that, effective today, importers would be required to deposit duties at the full tariff rates. Records will be kept on the exact time of each entry, the announcement said, and refunds made for cattle coming within the quota limitation.(A.F.)

HYDROLOGIC SURVEY URGED

Cooperation of federal and state agencies in the collection of hydrologic data, deemed essential to sound conservation in the United States, was suggested by the Water Resources Committee in a report to the parent organization, the National Resources Committee. The cost to the nation because of insufficient knowledge on the subject, the report said, has run into millions during the last half century, no fewer than sixty important dams having failed and other disastrous losses having been through inadequacy of data concerning water action. (Press.)

FRENCH FRANC DEVALUATION

A Paris copyright report by the Associated Press says the French Government yesterday sent to Parliament its program for devaluing the franc, banning the transfer of gold and readjusting salary levels. Socialist Premier Blum won first approval for the program when the Chamber of Deputies finance committee indicated its endorsement of the ponderous text covering the devaluation measures with what officials called a "few minor changes".

Will Cotton

Replace

Wood Pulp?

The paper-manufacturing industry is watching the development of the mechanical cotton picker with considerable interest, as it may mean eventually that cotton will replace certain grades of wood pulp as the raw material for paper, according to comment in New York City recently. At the present time, of course, the disparity in the price of the two materials precludes the possibility of cotton being used on a large scale in the paper field. Paper trade executives pointed out, however, that if the picker's operations were confined to fields in which the quality of the staple is low and the price brought down to 3 or 4 cents a pound, such cotton could be used in the paper field in competition with the bleached sulphites. The cheaper grades of wood pulp, of course, run around 1 and 2 cents a pound, so that cotton would not affect them. The bleached types, however, are around 3 to 4 cents a pound and would be subject to the competition of the cheap cotton. (New York Times.)

Bacterial

Epidemiology

"A team of statisticians and bacteriologists who for many years have been investigating experimentally the spread of epidemics of bacterial diseases caused by *Bacterium aertrycke* and *Pasteurella muriseptica* in herds of mice under controlled conditions," says Nature (London, September 12), "have now summarized the results of their published work with the addition of some new observations, including an account of epidemics of ectromelia, a virus disease of mice. It is found that the average resistance of surviving mice increases with survival in a herd, but never becomes absolute and in the long run the great majority eventually succumb to the reigning disease, nor will the disease ever normally run out provided the herd does not become too small...It is considered proved that artificial immunization does confer a high degree of resistance...Experiments on the influence of 'bacteriophage' on mouse typhoid yielded entirely negative results. It is considered importance may be attached in the genesis of epidemics to the evolution or importation of 'epidemic strains' of particular bacteria or viruses, and that association of two infecting agents may play a part in determining the character of an epidemic...Mr. Knight has recently brought together in convenient form the available information respecting bacterial nutrition (Medical Research Council, Special Report Series, No. 219; Bacterial Nutrition, by B.C.J.G. Knight)..."

Frozen Fruit

Juices

Vernon L.S. Charley discusses the concentration of fruit juices by freezing (reprinted from the annual report of the Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol, England) in the Fruit Products Journal (September). He summarizes as follows: "(1) concentrated apple juices have been produced by means of freezing and subsequent removal of ice; sugar contents in the concentrates have ranged between 45 and 55 percent; (2) the flavor of concentrates produced in this manner has been shown to be more attractive than that of vacuum evaporated samples; (3) three ciders have been concentrated by the cold process; the alcohol contents have been nearly doubled by this means."

Effect of Auxins Roy H. Lane, author of "The Inhibition of Roots by on Plant Roots Growth Hormones" in the American Journal of Botany (October) comments on the fact that "although various investigators have studied root formation and tropisms in roots with reference to auxins, little information is available as to the exact degree of sensitivity of roots to the inhibiting influence of auxins." He summarizes his studies as follows: "Indole-3-acetic acid is a specific inhibitor of the growth of roots of young Avena seedlings. The inhibition of Avena roots by this substance is not accompanied by any appreciable effect on the coleoptiles. The inhibition of roots is accompanied by some slight thickening, but the increase in the latter does not account for the decrease in length. The sensitivity of the roots is sufficiently great for the technique developed to be used for a simple quantitative assay of growth hormones. The numbers of roots of Avena may be greatly increased by treatment with indole-acetic acid. The effect of indole-acetic acid on roots is a characteristic inhibition; it is not due to pH and it is of a different order from the inhibition caused by toxic substances. It is also some 25 times as great as that of its homologue indole-3-propionic acid."

Use of Waste Lactose Theodore R. Olive, associate editor, Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering (September) is author of "Waste Lactose is Raw Material for a New Lactic Acid Process". He says: "One phase of the assistance that the farmer is receiving from chemistry and chemical engineering, to which little attention has been given outside governmental agencies and the industries immediately involved, is the production of chemical materials as byproducts of the dairy industry. Probably the most active of the organizations in this field, and certainly one that has shown the most interesting results, is the Sheffield By-Products Company...and the National Dairy Products Corporation. Under the direction of its manager, F. L. Chappell...the by-products company a number of years ago went into the production of casein, crude and refined lactose and albumin and has recently...commenced operation of a full-scale unit utilizing the lactose content of surplus whey and manufacturing both the technical and U.S.P. grades of lactic acid, calcium and sodium lactates...This venture is interesting not only because it presages new profits for the farmer from 'below the cream line', as Mr. Chappell describes it, but because it represents, so far as is known, the first commercial production of lactic products from milk sugar..."

Electrification in Texas The Texas Weekly (September 12) in an article on rural electrification in Texas, says: "...Lines designed to serve rural sections must be built to carry light loads of current and the cost must be kept as low as possible. For some 12 or 15 years engineers of Texas power companies have been working toward a solution of this problem. Substantial lines can now be built for this purpose at a cost from 30 to 50 percent below that of a few years ago. Of almost equal importance has been the matter of developing electric equipment especially for use on farms. Through the efforts of the Texas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture and similar bodies, more than 225 uses of electric service on the farm and in the farm home have been developed..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Sept. 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-10.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 141-143; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Wheat Minneap. 139-141; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 136 $\frac{1}{4}$ -151 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{4}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 124; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 122; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 85-89; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 111-116 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 45-47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43; St. Louis 45; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 137-139; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-135; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-213.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.70-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.70-\$2 in the East; \$1.25-\$1.34 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked stock \$2-\$2.15 in Pittsburgh. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.65-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 50¢-70¢ per 50 pound sack in the East; 49¢-52¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 40¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets; \$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Round type 65¢-\$1 in city markets with bulk per ton stock at \$23 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Wealthy apples \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 11.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.41 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.87 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 11.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 75

Section 1

September 29, 1936

BRITISH MONETARY COMMENT

"Within a very brief period after the French devaluation bill has cleared the parliamentary hurdles the British Government is confident that international trading readjustments will follow to improve world commerce by taking advantage of a saner currency situation," says Charles A. Selden in a London wireless to the New York Times. The declaration of the United States, Britain and France that 'they attach the greatest importance to action being taken without delay to relax the present system of quotas' and other trade barriers was more than a pious wish...It was the willingness of the French to commit themselves on that point which made the Americans and British willing and even eager to give their assurance of aid and protection in currency exchange transactions while the franc was going through the critical process of devaluation..."

WORLD WHEAT RECORD CLAIMED

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says world record wheat production on a large scale is claimed by the Seattle commune in the Black Sea area. The commune is composed of former Russians and Russian-Americans who lived near Seattle, Washington. There are also numerous Finns and Letts in the colony, established in 1921. The commune just announced production of 55.4 bushels per acre of winter wheat from 500 acres and 42.5 bushels to the acre from 1,500 acres. The Seattle farm has long been a bright star in the Soviet collective farm system. The farmers have built their brick-yards for the construction of modern brick buildings, have installed electric plants, modern dairy barns and silos and gone in extensively for scientific methods.

OREGON FIRES

The fate of the homes of 20,000 residents of flame-ravaged southwestern Oregon rested on winds last night, after nine lives and possibly 15, had been lost when forest fires laid waste the village of Bandon. With many fires burning in a 400,000-acre area, forest officials, both federal and state, said it was "impossible" to say how many acres had been damaged. The wind had died down last night, bringing encouragement to the 5,000 firefighters and hope that other cities would be spared the destruction that visited Bandon.

Large Scales Testing "Adequate testing of large-capacity scales, and design of equipment for this work have become among the most important problems of the weights and measures official," says Industrial Standardization (September). "The development of large-capacity scales has been comparatively recent...An announcement by the National Bureau of Standards that it has purchased equipment for testing large-capacity scales has, therefore, been received with interest by weights and measures officials in this country.

In making this announcement at the twenty-sixth National Conference on Weights and Measures, Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the bureau, and president of the conference, explained that the equipment was being purchased for routine testing of scales owned by the Government of the United States. 'It will also serve as a temporary aid by the Federal Government to the states which have not yet obtained proper equipment for testing large-capacity scales,' he said. Through this equipment the bureau will be able to obtain, and furnish to these states, information on conditions in their respective jurisdictions and thus assist them to determine whether or not special equipment is required..."

New Peach Varieties "Two new peach varieties have had acclaim of growers in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys of the Pacific Northwest this year," says the Farm Journal (October). "One is the Golden Jubilee, a college-bred peach introduced in 1926 at the New Jersey Experiment Station. This second-generation cross between Elberta and Greensboro was produced for the benefit of New Jersey housewives who didn't want to wait until September to can peaches. Golden Jubilee ripens two weeks ahead of the commonly used late varieties. In shape, color, texture and flavor it is similar to Elberta. It ships well and is a good canner. The other new one is Candoka, a smooth, brilliantly colored peach originating out of the Hale variety, ripening about the same time but being more highly flavored. Its greatest asset probably is its smooth skin, because of which it is becoming known as the 'fuzzless peach'."

Catalase Research Catalase, an enzyme or chemical substance of vital importance in the processes of digestion and fermentation, has been actually observed at work for the first time, providing experimental proof for a theory held for more than half a century, according to a recent announcement at Yale University. Dr. Kurt G. Stern, visiting lecturer in physiological chemistry at Yale, in reporting on the results of the work, asserted that it gave a new approach to the study of digestion. Dr. Stern's work is regarded as a direct proof of the concept, held in the more modern theories of enzyme action, that direct chemical participation of the enzyme takes place at some stage in the process of transformation of foodstuffs. Isolating catalase and determining its constitution as his first research, Dr. Stern, basing his experiment upon knowledge that this enzyme is composed of a colorless protein and a pigment which gives it its color, separated the pigment from the protein, purified the pigment to a crystalline form and found it to be identical with the pigment, or hemin group, of the blood. He was able to transform this enzyme into hemoglobin by merely exchanging the protein of the enzyme for the globin or protein of the blood pigment, thereby showing the identity of the two hormones. (New York Times.)

Crates Affect Egg Flavor Eggs taste of the **crates** they are stored in, says an Associated Press report from Ithaca, New York. The crate flavors, announced recently after three years investigation by the Cornell University Experiment Station, are "news pulp", "strawboard", "spruce", "excelsior", "willow", "jackpine" and "aspen". The conclusions, published by Cornell University, are that "spruce fillers impart the least flavor to the eggs and strawboard fillers impart the most". But this was not true in all cases. Sometimes strawboard was just as good as spruce. The same packing material made by the same manufacturer might differ in its taste producing results from year to year. Humidity speeds up the crate flavor for some materials and slows it down for others. To impart a flavor to an egg, the report states, the packing material must contain a compound which readily evaporates into the air. This compound permeates the shell of the egg. Sometimes the compound itself gives the new flavor to the egg. But even if it is tasteless, the compound may nevertheless cause the egg to develop a new taste by setting up a chemical reaction in the egg.

Hardy Fruit Cyclopedia "U. P. Hedrick, vice director and horticulturist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, has compiled a Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits that will be a welcome addition to the library of any botanist," says Nature (October). "The book was written to aid in the identification of varieties, to serve as a guide in the choice of them, to state in what region they grow best and to stimulate the desire to grow better fruits. It is a volume intended primarily for fruit growers, nurserymen, county agricultural agents and students in colleges and high schools."

Selling Eggs At Auction "Nineteen country egg auctions in six northeastern states handle about one-twelfth of the eggs sold from 350,000 farms in those states," says F. E. Perkins in the Farm Journal (October). "Their egg sales for 1935 run close to \$5,000,000, with probably 93 percent of more of this gross return going directly into the pockets of the producers. This impressive record follows less than six years of auction selling in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In addition to building huge volumes at a premium to their producer patrons, these new egg outlets have reflected other benefits. They have fixed spot local prices which serve to stabilize all markets in these states. By broadcasting price information they have saved farmers from sacrificing to independent buyers. In Connecticut, for instance, they have helped to jack rates on top quality above New York City quotations. They have lessened the likelihood of price demoralization in small cities and towns since surplus eggs now move to the auctions and not at a cut price on local markets. Especially significant is the fact that the egg auctions have kindled with spot cash the incentive for vast improvement in egg quality..."

Celery Strings Experts at Cornell University Agricultural College have found that a string in celery is capable of holding the weight of a half gallon of water. A breeding plan to eliminate the strings was described recently by Denzel Curtis, of the college. Crossing various strains of celery, he said, already has proved that undesirable qualities can be replaced by those more toothsome, but he predicts that it will take a long time to soften up the strings. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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September 28, Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 140-142; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 139-141; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -151 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -124; Chi. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 121; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 95; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -87 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 110-112 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 111-112 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 7/8-42 7/8; K.C. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47; Chi. 42-43 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 44-44 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 138-140; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-135; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201 $\frac{1}{4}$ -209 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.70-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Maine sacked Cobblers \$1.60-\$2 in the East; \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.26 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.65-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.15 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 47¢-50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$3 per barrel in city markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in a few markets. Wisconsin Round type \$35 bulk per ton in St. Louis; Danish type \$21.-\$22 f.o.b. Racine..N.Y. U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum. Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25 and Wealthys \$1.10-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bu. in NYC. The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 12.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.40 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.07 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.01 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 76

Section 1

September 30, 1936

DEVALUATION OF FRANC

A copyright report from Paris by the United Press says devaluation of the franc by 29 percent--or to 21.46 francs to the dollar--was understood to have been decided upon by the government yesterday as the Chamber of Deputies passed the devaluation bill and the senate finance committee accepted it with reservations. The bill, passed by the deputies, 350 to 22, permits the government to fix devaluation between 25 and 33 percent. It also permits the cabinet to fix the gold content between 43 and 49 milligrams to the franc. The government was understood to have decided on a gold content of 46 milligrams. This would mean a franc valued at 4.66 cents, compared with the approximated 6.58 cents prevailing Friday.

VITAMIN A COMPOUND

Drs. Reynold C. Fuson and Robert F. Christ, working in the organic chemistry department of the University of Illinois, report in Science that they have manufactured a compound artificially in the laboratory which answers the standard chemical tests for vitamin A. The report announces that the "synthetic material" responds chemically to the "standard test for vitamin A" and they add that "at appropriate dilutions a color is obtained which is indistinguishable from that given by codliver oil." As a method of manufacturing vitamin A, experts declare it would yield the vitamin more cheaply than the present natural sources and put it within reach of those who cannot now afford it. (New York Times.)

OREGON FOREST FIRES

Southwestern Oregon's forest fires lost their powerful ally, a high wind, and retreated last night before dense fog and the determined offensive of 5,000 fire fighters, battling to save towns in the path. From Southwestern Washington came reports that flames there were generally controlled, although some in the Klickitat section--out of the fog belt--were burning freely. Officials said, however, that all towns in the danger zone were safe, for the time being at least. (A.P.)

GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the most powerful Nazi party organ, the Voelkischer Beobachter, carried yesterday a personal warning by Agriculture Minister Richard-Walther Darre to the German people to prepare for a shortage of certain foods during the coming winter.

Foreign Trade
Trends

A comparison of the American balance of trade with various foreign countries, from the predepression years to the present, shows a number of significant changes, according to an analysis by the National Industrial Conference Board. Our merchandise trade with all foreign countries during the period 1926-1930 showed an average excess of 18 percent of exports over imports. In each succeeding year exports exceeded imports, rising to 29 percent in 1934. The following year the percentage of exports over imports dropped to 12 percent. In the first six months of 1936 imports exceeded exports by about 1 percent. Among our best customers, exports to the United Kingdom for 1926-1930 exceeded imports by 157 percent, rising in 1932 to 286 percent. The relative trend of the export balances since 1932 has been downward. (Press.)

"Dairy
Industries"

Dairy Industries (incorporating Ice Cream Manufacture) published in London, says in its first issue (August): "We are launching this journal fully convinced that the dairy industries, including ice cream, offer enormous scope for industrial, technical and engineering enterprise... This journal makes its appearance at a time when it is coming to be more clearly seen that the various practices of dairying are consolidating into a great industrial unit--the dairy industries--which is concerned with the manufacture of a variety of products from milk--the primary raw material. Examples of such products are, of course, cream, butter, margarine, cheese, ice cream and casein, as well as pasteurized, sterilized, condensed and dried milks... As regards ice cream, we are following the American plan of grouping it along with the other departments of the dairy industry..."

Dry Ice and
Cement

"Dry ice threatens to become important to the port-land cement industry," says Business Week (September 26). "Cement men are watching an experiment now on in Oklahoma where a company at Ada is shipping from 10 to 15 tons of dry ice a day as a byproduct... The Ada plant installed apparatus with a capacity of about 15 tons a day and are now producing it at a cost of about \$7 a ton. This they deliver within a radius of 60 miles, using insulated trucks and handling the dry ice in large blocks with ice tongs. The delivery loss by evaporation is held to about 1 percent. They sell it for \$30 a ton to the ice cream and carbonated beverage people, so that this byproduct produces a revenue of from \$300 to \$450 a day. They could dispose of more if they had the dry ice capacity..."

Cold-Stored
Eggs

Cold Storage (London, September 17) says: "It is impossible, by any known test, to discover whether or not eggs have been preserved by chilling, cold storage or gas storage. This is Mr. Elliot's explanation for the fact that imported eggs are not required to be marked 'preserved' if treated in any of these ways... Mr. Elliot declares that eggs which have been stored by any means which can be detected by chemical analysis must be marked 'preserved,' but without the cooperation of the exporting country no marking of imported cold-stored eggs could be effective."

Hybrid Seed Hybrid seed corn, the latest step in corn improvement,
Corn Crop will be about five times as plentiful in Illinois in 1937
 as in 1936, according to W. J. Mumm, associate in plant
breeding, Illinois College of Agriculture. Approximately 6,000 acres of
hybrid seed corn are being produced in the state this year as compared
with only 1,800 acres last year, Mumm reported. The hybrid seed corn
crop is turning out satisfactorily despite the drought, especially in
the northern and eastern parts of the state, owing in part to the corn's
ability to withstand severe conditions. Hybrid seed production this year
is expected to run between 150,000 and 200,000 bushels, or enough to
plant one million acres, about 15 percent of the entire corn acreage of
the state. Last year's supply of seed was sufficient to plant 200,000
acres. (Seed World, September 25.)

Cuban Butter Cuba has surprised herself by becoming an exporter
Exports of butter after importing it in cans from Europe for gen-
 erations, according to a Havana report by the Associated
Press. In the first six months of this year, export statistics show,
Cuba shipped 151 long tons of inspected-and-passed butter abroad, mostly
to the United States. Until a very few years ago, butter meant to Cubans
a can of yellowish oil with a thickish sediment, coming from Denmark or a
trappist monastery in Spain. Now, fresh or salted, good butter made from
pastuerized cream is available in almost every store at from 25 to 35 cents
a pound. The change has been so rapid that only a few Cubans have had
time to become consumers; otherwise there would be no surplus for export.

Revival of Soviet scientists, using nature's refrigerator in the
Plant Arctic for their experiments, are probing for the absolute
Organisms boundary between life and death, says a Moscow report by
 the Associated Press. Their old precepts that the line
was clearly defined, already shattered by their success in reviving plant
organisms known to have been frozen solid from 1,000 to 3,000 years in
the land of perpetual ice, the All-Union Academy of Sciences now is ex-
perimenting to revive "dead" organisms of ever greater antiquity. Pre-
liminary success already has crowned efforts to revive plant organisms
taken from a hole 3.5 meters deep in a meadow near the Skivorodino ice
station in the Arctic. Prof. P. N. Kapterev says: "As a result of our
experiments it can be stated that there is really a possibility of resus-
citating organisms long after they have been frozen."

Egg and Farmers' cooperative associations marketing eggs and
Poultry poultry had a 30 percent increase in business during the
Coops 1935-36 marketing season, according to the Cooperative Division
 of the Farm Credit Administration. Business of coopera-
tives marketing poultry and poultry products aggregated \$69,000,000 in the
recent season compared to \$53,000,000 in 1934-35. Higher prices for eggs
and poultry were primarily responsible for the larger dollar volume of
sales. Approximately 93,000 farmers are members of such associations at
present. More than half the 1935-36 business was in the Pacific Coast
States. California ranks first with sales of \$20,300,000 for seven asso-
ciations compared to \$14,900,000 in 1934-35. (FCA, No. 8-61.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Sept. 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00; cows good 5.25-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.25; vealers good and choice 10.00-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 5.75-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 140-142; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 139-141; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{4}$ -133 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 134 $\frac{1}{4}$ -151 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 118-123 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ -119 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120-120 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -86 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112; St. Louis 113; No. 3, Chi. 112-116 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 $\frac{3}{8}$ -42 $\frac{3}{8}$; K.C. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47; Chi. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 43 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 138-140; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-134; No. 2, Minneap. 82-83; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ -211 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.65-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.70-carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage 60¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; asking \$25 bulk per ton on f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$30-\$35 in St. Louis; Danish type \$22-\$24 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 48¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-65¢ in consuming centers; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$3 per barrel in city markets; \$1.90-\$2.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.45 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1.25-\$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Wealthys \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York; Wealthys \$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.64 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.15 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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